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Established 188



Gen. Augusto Pinochet

300 Believed Affected

Pinochet Pardons Political Prisoners

By David F. Belnap

SANTIAGO, April 6—President Augusto Pinochet announced last night that he has decided to pardon or commute the sentences of all political prisoners in Chile.

It was understood that about 300 persons would be affected. In March of last year, Amnesty International, the London-based human-rights organization, estimated that roughly 1,500 prisoners were being held in Chile.

The government insists that such estimates are excessive and that many prisoners classified by others as political offenders are common criminals.

According to official sources here, about 70 persons are serving jail sentences after being convicted in military courts of "crimes against the security of the state."

Some Exiled

And from 100 to 110 have been sentenced to what is called "relegation" and are "exiled" inside the country, usually in provincial villages far from their homes.

Approximately 120 additional persons are being tried or are awaiting trial for security offenses. Presumably those who may eventually be convicted will also benefit from the announced amnesty.

Gen. Pinochet said that the sentences of those convicted and now in jail would be commuted to enforced exile outside Chile. International refugee organizations with offices here reported that there are countries ready to accept all exiled persons.

In a national address, Gen. Pinochet said that it was entirely improper to define persons legally convicted of crimes as political prisoners. He added, however, "The measure will mean that no one can say that there are persons deprived of their liberty in Chile for deeds of a political character that occurred in the past."

The new military government began rounding up prisoners with the coup d'état of Sept. 11, 1973, that toppled Marxist President Salvador Allende. Within weeks, estimates of the number held ranged up to 8,000.

Hundreds Freed

Hundreds have been released since then, including more than 300 in November, 1976. The best-known is Luis Corvalan, the Communist leader who was freed in December, 1976, in exchange for the Soviet Union's release of dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, who went to Switzerland.

Gen. Pinochet also announced a timetable yesterday for completing work on a new constitution that will determine the nature of future governments under a system that Gen. Pinochet has described as authoritarian democracy. He said that he has set Dec. 31 as the final date for drafting the constitution.

Gen. Pinochet added that the document will be submitted to a national plebiscite which will initiate the transitory phase of government from the present military regime to a civilian constitutional government.

Gen. Pinochet has said that, during the transitory period, members of Congress will be appointed by the executive branch rather than elected by the public.

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Madeira Explosion

FUNCHAL, Madeira, April 6 (AP)—A bomb exploded under a police car yesterday, injuring two police officers and two tourists. A second explosion in Lagos, southern Portugal, wrecked a military transport vehicle, but caused no injuries.



Flora Pirri Arditzone after her arrest in connection with the kidnapping of Aldo Moro.

Woman Seized Near Naples

Moro Suspect Arrested in Raid

By Richard Burt

ROME, April 6 (UPI)—Police said today that they have arrested a woman who resembles the lone female in the squad of Red Brigades that kidnapped former Premier Aldo Moro.

The woman was arrested during an operation by hundreds of police who searched homes, hotels and abandoned farmhouses in the Naples area. Fifteen persons were detained and four arrested.

Congressmen Ask Carter To Build Neutron Bomb

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 6 (NYT)—The Carter administration is under growing pressure on Capitol Hill to reverse its decision to cancel production of the neutron bomb.

White House officials continued to insist yesterday that a final decision had not been made, but they indicated that a plan by Mr. Carter to cancel the nuclear warhead was being reconsidered in the light of Congressional concerns and fears expressed by West Germany and other Western allies.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today an administration decision to go ahead or cancel production of a neutron warhead will be made "very soon," possibly by Friday, UPI reported.

Mr. Vance, appearing before the House International Relations committee on the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey, was asked about the status of the enhanced radiation weapon by Lester Wolff, D-N.Y.

"I can't give you any information other than to say a decision in this area will be made very soon," Mr. Vance said, "and when I said very soon, I mean very soon."

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., said yesterday that Mr. Carter "would be making a major mistake if he decides unilaterally not to produce and deploy the neutron bomb."

'Bargaining Chip'

Sen. Percy said the neutron weapon "could be enormously effective as a bargaining chip in arms negotiations with the Soviet Union."

Sen. Percy's statement fol-

lows similar criticism Tuesday by the Senate Republican leader, Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee. Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y.

Moreover, a Senate aide said yesterday that Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., would convene hearings of his Armed Services subcommittee if a decision to cancel the weapon was announced. The aide described

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Carter Signs Bill to Allow Working to 70

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—President Carter today signed legislation prohibiting mandatory retirement below age 70 for most Americans and eliminating it at any age for almost all federal workers.

Beginning next Jan. 1, all private employers with 20 or more workers, and state and local governments will be prohibited in most cases from requiring an employee to retire before 70 solely because of age.

Starting next Sept. 30, the current mandatory retirement age of 70 will be lifted entirely for all but a few federal workers.

An estimated one-third to one-half of working Americans are covered by some form of mandatory retirement, most commonly at 65.

But the Labor Department estimates that perhaps only 200,000 elderly Americans actually will take advantage of the aid.

Meanwhile, the Vatican said today that it could not mediate the release of Mr. Moro if the price of his freedom involved releasing jailed Red Brigades terrorists.

The Vatican, which earlier indicated its willingness to act as a humanitarian go-between, said in its weekly magazine L'Osservatore della Domenica that there seemed to be no room for negotiation if the Red Brigades demanded a prisoner exchange.

"It is to be feared that the question is posed in brutal terms: Moro against the impunity and liberation of terrorists detained or on trial," the magazine said. "Posed in such terms, the case is much more anguishing from a human viewpoint and seems to offer no room whatsoever for hypotheses and attempts at mediation, but only for beseeching, as Paul VI did [in a public address] Sunday, and — may God grant this — for repentance."

Vatican sources said that in view of the sensitive subject, the remarks obviously were cleared with higher authorities.

Negotiations Ruled Out

L'Osservatore della Domenica noted that the government of Premier Giulio Andreotti has ruled out any negotiations with the Red Brigades.

Referring to Mr. Moro's warning in a letter from detention that his captors may force him into saying something "unpleasant and dangerous," the magazine added:

"It seems rather clear that no 'disclosure' made by or attributed to Mr. Moro, in the conditions in which he presently is, could have any reliability or political weight if all parties, at this bitter and difficult time for all, are really unanimous — as they seem to be — in a determined defense of the state and refrain from direct or indirect speculation."

Vatican sources said that this was an indirect appeal to the Communists and other parties that back Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democratic government not to lend credence to any scandal allegations against the ruling party.

German Office Bombed

FRANKFURT, April 6 (AP)—An explosion, apparently deliberate, badly damaged the building of the alien registration office here today.

Owen Attacks Moscow's Role In Africa Horn

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, April 6 (NYT)—In a major restatement of British foreign policy, Foreign Secretary David Owen upbraided the Soviet Union last night for its policies in Africa and said that they have placed "a large question mark over the future of détente."

Mr. Owen compared Soviet and Cuban intervention in the Horn of Africa to the conduct of private armies in the Middle Ages, which, he said, "moved around tilting the military balance indiscriminately at the whim of the feudal barons and at the beck and call of those who could pay and feed them."

Soviet policy in the Horn, he said, was neither "credible" nor "principled."

For any British government, and especially for a Labor one, such as the one in which Mr. Owen serves, the speech was strong.

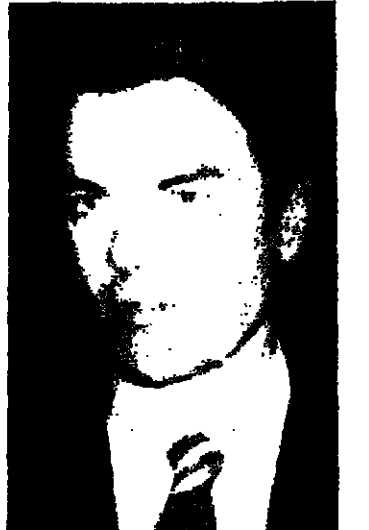
A Retreat

Whitehall sources said that the speech, delivered at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London at which the Soviet ambassador was present, reflected a retreat from the prevailing British view that Soviet initiatives in Africa were best ignored in the hope that they would eventually prove self-defeating.

More than anything else, the sources said, the change was prompted by a growing apprehension here that Soviet and Cuban techniques tested in Ethiopia might soon be used in Rhodesia or South-West Africa, areas of special British concern.

Mr. Owen implicitly aligned Britain with the policy enunciated by President Carter last week in Nigeria, when the President condemned "military intervention of outside powers or their proxies" in Africa. But, in what appeared to be an attempt to stiffen U.S. resistance to Soviet intervention on the continent, Mr. Owen added that Soviet conduct "makes one question the oft-repeated Soviet claim to a principled foreign policy."

"East-West relations would be bound to be affected if it became clear that the Soviet Union and Cuba were actively committed, and on a massive scale, to a military campaign in what is essentially an internal Ethiopian affair," he said.



David Owen

Echoing estimates provided in Nigeria by U.S. officials, Mr. Owen said that there were 16,000 Cuban and 1,000 Soviet military personnel in Ethiopia, as well as 20,000 Cuban personnel in Angola and hundreds elsewhere in southern Africa.

"If détente is to survive," he said, "it is essential that East and West should not be drawn into local conflicts on opposing sides. The main contribution we in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Africa to Moderate Aspects of Apartheid Law

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, April 6 (NYT)—After two years of turmoil and uncertainty, the South African government appears to have settled on a policy toward the black majority that will significantly modify some of the most resented aspects of the apartheid system without weakening the overall structure of white power.

In the four months since a general election gave them their strongest mandate ever, the Afrikaners, the whites of Dutch ancestry who lead the ruling National party, have announced reforms that will progressively reduce racial discrimination and increase the authority that the 19 million blacks have over their own lives.

The reforms will make it possible for affluent blacks to attend theatrical performances with whites, to apply for membership in exclusive sports clubs and to send their children to expensive private schools. Under an increasingly liberal interpretation of an existing loophole, their children have a slim but improving

hope of admission to white universities, officially closed to blacks since 1959.

In a matter of weeks, the hated word "Bantu" seems to have disappeared from the official lexicon, with reform-minded ministers now speaking simply of blacks, or Africans. The Bantu Education Act, a target of black student demonstrations, is to be scrapped in favor of legislation that will reduce inequalities between black and white school systems.

Ownership of Homes

In the segregated urban townships, where more than 5 million blacks live, they will be given legal ownership of their homes in place of the limited tenancy of the past. In addition, the townships will be given municipal powers. Soweto, outside Johannesburg, will become a self-governing city of more than a million people.

The changes have provoked rightist charges of heresy against Prime Minister John Vorster. But behind every reform is an apparent determination not to cede the overall control that the 5 million whites exercise over 87 per cent of the country.

A political columnist, Fleur de Villiers, writing in the Sunday (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

FAO Sets New Funds For Angola Refugees

ROME, April 6 (AP)—The director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Edouard Saouma, has approved allocation of \$711,000 in additional emergency food aid for six months to the South-West Africa People's Organization for refugees from Namibia arriving in increasing numbers in Angola.

The FAO said yesterday that Mr. Saouma acted on a request from SWAPO, which said that the number of refugees is now estimated at 20,000. In September of last year, Mr. Saouma approved \$314,000 in emergency aid for Namibian refugees in Angola.

Only then did the Communists agree to form the city administration, together with the Socialists.

Since then they have been under siege. They are given credit for honest and on the whole efficient administration, but they have not been able to reverse the city's downward trend.

There is growing bitterness on their left. The unemployed have formed their own unions, and demonstrations, sit-ins, the burning of street cars and other labor-related violence have become a daily occurrence.

The crisis carried the Communists to victory three years ago, when they won 41 per cent of the votes and became the strongest party in the city. But the Communists were not eager to assume responsibility for a city in trouble.

They called for the same solution that they have been advocating unsuccessfully at the national level. They wanted an emergency city government made up of all the democratic forces, including themselves and the Christian Democrats. But the Christian Democratic leaders refused.

Victory 3 Years Ago

Forty thousand persons are estimated to derive their livelihood directly or indirectly from smuggling. When the Italian equivalent of the Coast Guard closed a cove used by smugglers, 700 persons turned out to protest, shouting "We have a right to work!" and "We have a right to eat!" The cove was reopened.

Most Neapolitans trace the be-

Naples: A Miniature Mirror Image of Italy's Political Malaise

By Henry Tanner

NAPLES, April 6 (NYT)—When a factory dismissed 30 workers here recently, the men threw up a roadblock and poured out an acid used in the plant. Sulfur fumes blanketed the area and about 150 workers at nearby factories had to be taken to the hospital.

Andreas Gereznica, a key member of the Communist city administration, told the story to illustrate "the slide into savagery" that he said threatened Italy as unemployed workers become desperate.

"This is the violence we have here," he said, adding that almost miraculously Naples was still democratically sound and had almost no terrorism of the kind committed in Rome, Turin and Milan by the Red Brigades and other urban guerrilla groups.

Mr. Gereznica recalled the day when he was barely able to talk unemployed workers out of occupying and shutting the city's main milk-processing plant and another day recently when the Communist city government ordered striking hospital personnel back to work to save the lives of patients.

Communist Control

The Communists took political control of this hard-pressed city three years ago in an alliance with some of the smaller parties. But they need the support of the Christian Democrats in the city council on key issues.

The Christian Democrats, who ruled the city for a generation before, are in an uneasy position. They are afraid of bringing down the Communist administration and provoke new elections, which would almost certainly go against

Fragile Communist Rule Keeps Political Crisis Under Control

them. But they are also reluctant to strengthen the hold of the left on the city.

Naples thus is the political mirror image of Italy. Nationally, the Christian Democrats are in power but cannot rule without Communist support.

Unemployment is one of the main causes of the Italian malaise, along with a lack of low-cost housing, inflation and inefficient, overcrowded schools and universities. Naples has the highest unemployment rate in the country. About 140,000 persons, or almost a third of the city's labor force, are unemployed. They include more than 40,000 young people, many of whom have yet to hold a job.

As many as 100,000 of those with jobs are working outside the control of unions and the authorities for less than the legal minimum wage and with no social benefits.

The city's old quarters are among the most densely populated areas in the world.

Forty thousand persons are estimated to derive their livelihood directly or indirectly from smuggling. When the Italian equivalent of the Coast Guard closed a cove used by smugglers, 700 persons turned out to protest, shouting "We have a right to work!" and "We have a right to eat!" The cove was reopened.

Most Neapolitans trace the be-

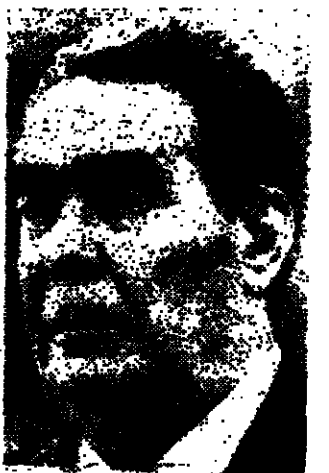
U.S. Reports Brezhnev Is Ailing, Still Leading

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—Despite medical problems, including an irregular heartbeat, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev is still very much in charge in the Kremlin and could attend a U.S.-Soviet summit in the late spring, U.S. intelligence sources say.

The sources said yesterday that Mr. Brezhnev, 71, has emphysema, what they called a nonfatal form of leukemia, gout and a pacemaker to control irregular heartbeat but is nonetheless considered to be reasonably healthy.

A spring meeting with President Carter could come about if Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko are able to reach preliminary agreement on a new treaty limiting strategic arms.

Mr. Brezhnev holds the dual position of Soviet President and chairman of its Communist party. As such — and also because of his occasional long absences from public view — his health has been the subject of many unconfirmed reports for several years.



Leonid Brezhnev

Touring Siberia

During the last few days, Soviet press reports have said that Mr. Brezhnev is touring Siberia, inspecting a new railroad line under construction north of the Chinese border as well as Russian defense installations in the area.

According to the sources, the Siberian trip — considered tiring — is a sign that Mr. Brezhnev is in functional good health. The sources said that his various medical problems include:

- Emphysema, a lung disease aggravated by smoking. Mr. Brezhnev still smokes but appears to have cut his cigarette consumption down from his previous several packs per day.
- Apparent heart irregularity. Sources said that Mr. Brezhnev apparently has had an electronic pacemaker, which insures a regular heartbeat, implanted in his chest sometime last year. They noted that a pacemaker does not indicate a shortened life span and that some persons have lived with them for decades.
- Chronic leukemia. They said that they believe he is suffering from one of several forms of slow-acting leukemia and is being treated with cortisone, a steroid that produces a characteristic "moon-face" fleshiness in its users. That characteristic has been observed in Mr. Brezhnev in recent years.
- Gout, an ailment characterized by painful inflammation of the joints and caused by an imbalance of uric acid in the blood stream.

Tel Aviv Confirms Attack

4 Israelis Killed, 1 Held By Guerrillas in Lebanon

BEIRUT, April 6 (UPI)—Palestinians said today that their guerrillas killed four Israeli soldiers and captured one in a shootout south of Tyre. Israeli gunners retaliated by heavily shelling Palestinian positions around the port city.

Palestine Liberation Organization officials said that the incident took place at Ras al Ain, about 3 miles south of the Palestinian-controlled port. They said that the PLO planned to exchange the four bodies and the prisoner for Palestinian prisoners held by the Israelis.

Three soldiers were killed and their vehicle captured yesterday. Today a fourth Israeli was found dead and another was taken prisoner, PLO officials said.

Israeli officials said that the incident was the most serious violation of Israel's unilaterally declared cease-fire since it went into effect March 21.

Beyond Israeli Lines

The Israeli military command, confirming the incident, said that three of its soldiers were killed in a guerrilla attack on a car that drove beyond Israeli lines near Tyre in southern Lebanon. A spokesman said that two passengers in the car were injured but managed to return to Israeli-held territory and two were missing — one of them a civilian.

Israeli gunners retaliated last night by heavy shelling of Palestinian positions near Tyre, witnesses said, adding that there was also Israeli shelling in the Tyre area today.

Reports from Tyre said that Israeli gunners pounded positions

Calls for Peace-Keeping Force

UN to Hear Western Plan For Independent Namibia

By Caryle Murphy

WINDHOEK, Namibia, April 6 (UPI)—The Western plan for a peaceful transition to independence here will be sent to the United Nations Security Council next week even if South Africa or the nationalists fighting against South African control do not accept it, Donald McHenry, of the U.S. mission at the United Nations, announced last night.

U.K. Rightists Claim Bombings

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—An ultra-rightist group calling itself Column 88 claimed responsibility yesterday for two parcel bombs that exploded in the British Communist party's headquarters and a labor union office here on Tuesday.

Scotland Yard warned that more bombs could be in the mail and urged vigilance by leftist organizations. The Communist party office in York reported an anonymous telephone caller had warned that it would be bombed.

A member of the Anti-Nazi League was injured by an exploding parcel bomb in High Wycombe, north of London, last week. But detectives declined to link that attack with Tuesday's bombings, which injured a caretaker at the Communist party headquarters.

The plan involves a "substantial" UN civilian and military presence in South-West Africa (Namibia), Mr. McHenry said.

South Africa, which has administered this mineral-rich territory for almost 60 years under an old League of Nations mandate, had been negotiating indirectly with the Soviet-backed nationalist South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) over the holding of UN-supervised elections to enable Namibia to become independent by the end of the year.

Those negotiations have taken place through the auspices of five Western nations.

Could Stifle War

If the Security Council adopts the Western proposal, an internationally acceptable solution will be set in motion, which could make it more difficult for South Africa to go ahead with its own "internal solution," involving elections without SWAPO. This could also make it more difficult for SWAPO to continue its 12-year-old guerrilla war against South African troops in northern Namibia.

Political observers here feel that both South Africa and SWAPO are hoping that the other side will reject the proposals first, thereby incurring the international onus.

The Western plan calls also for a phased withdrawal of about 20,000 South African troops so that only 1,500 would remain when elections are held to establish a transition government. The voting would be supervised by a civilian UN transition team and a peace-keeping force whose size would be decided by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

When the election results became official, South Africa would withdraw the remainder of its forces. But South Africa fears that the estimated 5,000 SWAPO guerrillas now in southern Angola would enter Namibia and, backed by Cubans, take over after its troops withdraw, something that the UN peace-keeping force is supposed to prevent.



FRIENDLY VISIT—Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman (left) confers yesterday with U.S. Rear-Adm. Robert Schoultz on the deck of the carrier Nimitz in the eastern Mediterranean.

4 Israelis Killed, 1 Held by Guerrillas

(Continued From Page 1)

Tyre conceded that the car may have strayed too close to Palestinian lines by accident.

Palestinian guerrillas involved in the shootout reportedly were members of the Democratic

Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

"Naturally, we wish to exchange the bodies for Palestinian prisoners," said a senior PLO official. "We will contact the international Red Cross to arrange

the exchange. If they don't want the bodies back, we will bury them," he said. Other Palestinian sources said that the bodies of the Israelis had been brought from Tyre to a Palestinian Red Crescent installation in Beirut.

Meanwhile, the United Nations and Lebanese police forces continued their efforts to establish themselves in the south between the Palestinians and Israelis.

About 100 Lebanese police moved into Tyre yesterday and began to take up positions near French UN troops in the area.

The projected strength of the UN peace-keeping force is 4,000, about half of which are already in position in the south.

The state-run Beirut radio said today that the flow of men and equipment to the Palestinians has been halted and that Arab "volunteers" had begun to leave the country. Several hundred Iraqis entered Lebanon after the Israeli sweep into the south.

The rightist Phalangist radio disputed the Beirut radio report, saying that six jeeps and three trucks full of Iraqis and Palestinians entered Lebanon from Syria yesterday.

Israel, meanwhile, announced that it has already begun to thin out its forces in the south. Observers in the area found no evidence to support the announcement.

South Africa to Moderate Aspects of Apartheid Law

(Continued From Page 1)

Times, described the reforms as "a spoonful of sweet reasonableness" designed to make blacks swallow the unpalatable medicine of apartheid. "Uncoated," she wrote, "the pill appears to be much the same as the prescription written out by Dr. Verwoerd."

Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, who was assassinated in 1966, was the principal architect of the apartheid system. The system sought to perpetuate white rule by dividing South Africa into a white area, where blacks were kept separate and subordinate, and 10 ethnic tribal homelands, accounting for 13 per cent of the country, where they could progress towards self-rule.

Majority Rule Demand

Rioting that began in Soweto in 1976, while initially aimed at sore points like black education, gradually broadened into an attack on the system as a whole. Although some black leaders agreed to consider intermediate reforms, such as the abolition of discrimination and township self-rule, almost all demanded eventual majority rule.

Amid an international outcry at the harsh use of police power in the townships, the government vacillated. In the centers of African power—the Cabinet, the National party, the Dutch Reformed Church and the Broederbond, a powerful secret society—an ideological rift between reformers and conservatives threatened to bring about a major schism.

The debate continues. But Mr. Vorster, backed by the 2.6-million Afrikaners, who have run the country for the last 30 years, now appears to have settled firmly for the old policy, with a facelift.

His right-hand man in this venture is Cornelius Mulder, appointed two months ago to take charge of black affairs. Mr. Mulder, who is considered the most probable successor to Mr. Vorster, lost no time in establishing himself in a post that automatically made him one of the world's most unpopular men.

'Plural Democracy'

He promptly announced that his new ministry, previously called the Department of Bantu Administration, would be renamed the Department of Plural Relations, a title derived from the new term for apartheid, "plural democracy." Black leaders hailed him as a refreshing change from his predecessor, Michiel Botha, who was regarded as inflexible.

But Mr. Mulder dissipated much of the enthusiasm by declaring that he was working toward a situation in which there would be "no black South African citizens." The statement was confirmation of a policy under which the homelands were to become independent, thus depriving the blacks of South African citizenship.

The restatement of this principle

has been accompanied by the undeclared abandonment of a historical corollary. While blacks used to be treated as "sojourners" in the white area, there to sell their labor but with no other rights, the new policy accepts them as an economic necessity, permanently established, with a right to better conditions.

This shift in approach has made it possible for Mr. Mulder to endorse improvements, such as the legal ownership of homes. Mr. Vorster has been able to persuade conservatives of the need to break down what he calls "unnecessary" discrimination in theaters and sports clubs. However, public toilets, restaurants and bars, will remain segregated.

In addition, the mechanisms of enforcement are to be maintained.

Israel May Have Broken U.S. Law, Vance Asserts

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance notified Congress yesterday that Israel may have violated U.S. law by using U.S. weapons in its invasion of Lebanon, but he said that he is not recommending that the United States take punitive action.

Mr. Vance's findings, in response to inquiries from Capitol Hill, came at a time of tension with Israel over Middle East peace negotiations and while the Carter administration is asking Congress to lift an embargo imposed on Turkey because of violations of U.S. arms export laws.

Israel is reported to have used U.S.-made tanks, helicopters, jet fighters and munitions in its invasion of Lebanon last month. The United States is Israel's main military supplier.

Internal Security

Mr. Vance said that the military sales are governed by a 1952 agreement which provides that Is-

U.S. Indicts Two In Business Plan

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—A U.S. grand jury yesterday indicted a former federal housing official and a union officer in connection with a plan to promote group automobile insurance for union members.

The U.S. District Court indictment charged Charles (Red) Muntain, 57, former assistant to the secretary of Housing and Urban Development for labor relations, with 13 counts, including conspiracy, receiving illegal gratuities and contributions, and making false statements.

Charles Nichols, 56, general treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was indicted on three counts of making false declarations to a grand jury investigating Mr. Muntain's activities.

rael will use the arms "solely to maintain its internal security, its legitimate self-defense or to permit it to participate in the defense of the area of which it is a part, or in United Nations collective security arrangements and measures, and that it will not undertake any act of aggression against any other state."

"In the circumstances, I must report that a violation of the 1952 agreement may have occurred by reason of the Israeli operations in Lebanon," Mr. Vance said. He did not elaborate.

Israeli officials have maintained that the Lebanese invasion, undertaken after a Palestinian raid near Tel Aviv, was "self-defense."

Mr. Vance said the United States has discussed the use of U.S. equipment in Lebanon with senior officials of the Israeli government. He reported that Israel said it intends to comply with UN Security Council Resolution 425 calling for Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and dispatch of a UN peace-keeping force.

Actively Engaged

Mr. Vance said that the United States is "actively engaged" in talks with Israel about the date for the completion of its withdrawal.

In these circumstances, including the ongoing efforts to restore momentum to the vital peace negotiations and Israel's assurance that it intends to withdraw from Lebanon, I am not recommending to the President any further action," Mr. Vance said.

Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., and Rep. Charles Whalen Jr., R-Ohio, wrote Mr. Vance March 17 that they were "greatly disturbed" by violence in the Middle East, including Israel's move into Lebanon, and questioned whether U.S. law on weapons uses had been violated.

Former U.S. Senator Unhurt After Mishap

NEW LONDON, N.H., April 6 (UPI)—Former Sen. Norris Cotton, R-N.H., escaped serious injury yesterday when his car swerved off Interstate 89 and slid down an embankment.

Mr. Cotton, 77, was alone in the vehicle and may have received minor back and head injuries, state police said. He served 21 years in the Senate before retiring in 1974.

On Arms to Turkey

U.S. Requests End to Embargo

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—The administration today asked Congress to lift the three-year-old arms embargo against Turkey to fortify the NATO defense of the Mediterranean and breed new trust between Washington and Ankara.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown stressed that the administration's request did not signal a change in U.S. policy with regard to the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus.

The embargo's point has been made, they said, and the "military situation in Turkey" will only continue to decline if it remains in effect.

The 1975 embargo was imposed after Turkey used U.S.-supplied military equipment in its invasion of Cyprus.

Weak Situation

Mr. Vance and Mr. Brown told the House International Relations Committee that the subsequent arms ban had left Turkey's military situation considerably weakened and thus exposed NATO's southeastern flank.

"Lifting the embargo, and the negotiation of new defense arrangements with Turkey will provide a core of stability to our bilateral relations and enable us to establish a renewed sense of trust so that we may work together to resolve important problems," Mr. Vance said.

"It should be clear," he added, "that this does not signal any shift in U.S. policy as regards Greek-Turkish differences. They are both friends and valued allies. We support their efforts to resolve all problems between themselves in a peaceful fashion."

Mr. Vance said that the administration strongly believes that U.S. interests require "a restoration of sound, normalized bilateral relationships with Turkey and with Greece, and our proposals today are made for that reason."

He said that President Carter wants to provide Turkey with a foreign military sales loan of \$175 million. The secretary of state

also proposed a security-supporting assistance loan of \$50 million "to assist Turkey in resolving its present economic difficulties."

Financing for Greece

The administration, Mr. Vance said, also wants to continue the current \$140-million level of military sales financing for Greece.

Mr. Brown said that he supported the administration's stand with regard to the Cypriot dispute, but he added, "From a military point of view, the administration's proposals as presented by Secretary Vance represent very important steps toward strengthening NATO's southeastern flank."

"I view the proposed repeal of the embargo as particularly important," Mr. Brown said. "The enactment of the embargo demonstrated that U.S. arms cannot be used in an unauthorized way. That point will be no clearer if the embargo was left in effect."

U.S. Greek Lobby Sets Fight on Turk Embargo

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI)—The leading supporters of Greece in Congress promised today to wage a vigorous campaign to defeat the administration's efforts to end the three-year-old arms embargo against Turkey.

A statement read to a news

conference by Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., accused President Carter of reneging on an election pledge not to lift the embargo until Turkey had made concessions on ending the Cyprus problem.

The embargo was instituted by Congress in 1975 because of Turkey's occupation of 40 per cent of Cyprus in the August, 1974, invasion. Although the embargo has been modified to allow Turkey some military credits, the law still bars arms sales to Turkey until Turkey withdraws its forces from Cyprus.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance plans to inform the House International Relations Committee tomorrow of the administration's reasons for seeking an end to the arms embargo without waiting for concessions from Turkey.

Turkish Refusal

Officials have said privately that Turkey has refused to make any moves on Cyprus as the result of pressure from the embargo, but that some steps might be taken soon as the result of the administration decision to seek an end to the embargo.

Mr. Sarbanes was joined at the news conference by Rep. John Brademas, the Democratic whip from Indiana; Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo.; and Rep. Benjamin Rosenblatt, D-N.Y.

The statement noted that Mr. Vance, as a private citizen, had testified in 1973 against the lifting of the embargo.

A major argument used by the anti-Turkish forces has been that Turkey violated its arms agreements with the United States in using U.S. military equipment in the Cyprus incursion.

"For all the reasons, we have stated—reasons rooted in law and principle—we will work vigorously to prevent the administration's retreat on this important issue," the statement said. "We believe that a majority of our colleagues in Congress share our concerns and will act accordingly."

The first test of wills will take place in the House International Relations Committee. Mr. Rosenblatt, a member of the group, said that it was about evenly divided between supporters and opponents of the administration policy. An effort will be made to have the committee approve a new foreign aid bill striking the embargo clause.

Best Hope

But he clung to his insistence that the British-U.S. initiative in Rhodesia and the five-power program for South-West Africa, both of which envisage the participation of guerrilla leaders in new black-majority states, are the best hope for limiting bloodshed. And he argued that they were also the best hope for keeping Soviet and Cuban troops out of the region.

"The surest guarantee against the appearance of Cuban troops and Soviet military advisers in Namibia and Rhodesia is for the West to engage its ideals and values in realizing, and realizing successfully, the justifiable aspirations of black Africans," Mr. Owen said.

"This is why what will happen this month in the negotiations over Rhodesia and Namibia is of such vital importance to us all."

Conservative critics have argued that, by refusing to endorse internal settlements, Mr. Owen is encouraging the guerrilla forces, some of which have had Communist support.

Diplomats Criticize Owen

LONDON, April 6 (Reuters)—Ethiopia's ambassador today described Mr. Owen's attack on Soviet and Cuban intervention in the Horn as "an affront to the honor and dignity of the Ethiopian people."

The Ethiopian envoy, Mr. Ato Ayalew Wolde-Giorgis, walked out of the banquet where Mr. Owen gave his speech. Soviet envoy Nikolai Lunov, who sat through the speech, said later that it was "completely distorted about the position in Africa."

Cuba ambassador Jorge Bolanos said that he wanted to see the minister to "put the correct facts to him."

Abductors Free Woman in Italy

BARL, Italy, April 6 (AP)—Daniela Mastroiuro, the kidnapped 20-year-old daughter of Italy's pasta king, was released near his southern city yesterday after 61 days of captivity, the police reported.

Her family reportedly paid a ransom of about 1 billion lire (\$1.1 million).

Miss Mastroiuro was in shock and exhausted, the police said. She had been abducted by four bandits who stopped her car as she was driving home.

Ethiopia Leader Returns From Secret Soviet Talks

NAIROBI, April 6 (UPI)—Ethiopian leader Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam returned today from a secret trip to Moscow and talks with Kremlin leaders as his country indicated that it may break diplomatic relations with the United States because of the U.S. "policy of bloodshed" in Africa.

Addis Ababa radio announced Col. Mengistu's return. It was the first mention of his visit to Moscow, during which he held talks with President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin on the situation in the Horn of Africa and on relations between the two countries.

The talks were characterized by a spirit of friendship, brotherhood and comradeship and the visit was a complete success," Col. Mengistu said.

The Soviet Union recently sent \$1 billion worth of military supplies to Ethiopia to aid its war effort in the Ogaden and 1,000 ad-

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Editor Blames Business Community

Newest N.Y. Newspaper, the Trib, Folds

By Deirdre Carmody
NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT)—The Trib, the morning newspaper that began publication here three months ago, announced that it had ceased publication with yesterday's issue.

Leonard Saffir, the paper's editor in chief, publisher and founder, said that "51 million more would have been needed" to keep the paper alive and that this money was just not forthcoming. He said that "close to \$5 million" had been put into the newspaper so far.

Mr. Saffir attributed the demise of the newspaper mainly to the business community, which he said had enthusiastically supported the idea of a new paper, but then had refused to give it their advertising dollars.

"It was the business community that killed this paper," Mr. Saffir said. "Specifically, it was Macy's, Gimbels, Bloomingdale's and the like. I'd say we got good support from national advertising, but not from the New York retailers."

Mr. Saffir also blamed the rigors of "the worst winter in history." He said the weather had played havoc with distribution and production. The paper, which came out five days a week, was printed in New Jersey and distributed throughout the New York metropolitan area.

According to Mr. Saffir, the Trib began with an initial circulation of 200,000 copies a day and was running somewhat under 100,000 copies this week. However, sources within the newspaper industry said that the Trib's paid circulation was well below 40,000 and that the remaining copies were given away. These sources said that there were "massive

returns" of unsold copies by news dealers every day.

Rumors had been flying throughout departments of the newspaper all week that the end might be near. Reporters and editors had been warily watching reports of the negotiations between The New York Times, the Daily News and the Post and the 9 unions whose contracts with

those newspapers expired last week. The speculation was that if these newspapers went on strike, the Trib, which does not have any unions, would survive.

Mr. Saffir called an emergency session of the board of directors yesterday, and the decision was made to close. He then walked into the newsroom and made his announcement to as many of the 140 employees as were able to assemble.

On the walls in the newsroom at 722 Third Avenue was a large sign proclaiming the slogan: "The Trib: It Should Have Happened Sooner." A man walked over to the wall and tore it down. "It should have happened later," he muttered.

Data Favoring Gestapo Suspect Branded Fake

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP)—German documents were introduced in federal court yesterday showing that alleged Gestapo agent Frank Walus was working on farms 800 miles from the site of the mass murders that he is accused of committing during World War II.

Assistant U.S. Attorney John Gubbins branded the documents as fakes. The documents, employee health insurance forms, were presented by the defendant's attorney to support Mr. Walus's claim that he was a Polish citizen forced to work on German farms during the war.

"This is a cover-up," Mr. Gubbins said after the trial recessed. "Many Gestapo agents, as the war neared the end, faked documents to provide themselves with covers. This was proven at the Nuremberg trials," he added.

Mr. Walus, 55, a retired laborer, has been accused by 11 prosecution witnesses of killing Jews in Poland during World War II. He faces the possible loss of his citizenship and deportation if U.S. District Judge Julius finds him guilty of lying to U.S. officials when he obtained his citizenship in 1970.



Leonard Saffir

"The concept was a sound one," Mr. Saffir said. "The format was a sound one. I thought we were breaking through."

UN Sea Parley, After Wrangle, Keeps President

GENEVA, April 6 (AP)—Ending a nine-day bitter procedural wrangle, the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea today decided to keep Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe as conference president.

Confirmation of the former UN ambassador from Sri Lanka came in two rare votes in the talks that normally work under a standing rule that important decisions be taken by consensus.

Conference sources said that the majority of delegations, standing firmly behind Mr. Amerasinghe, forced the vote as the only way out of what was shaping up as a permanent deadlock over the Latin American bloc's insistence that he was no longer entitled to hold the post.



HELPLESS—Paul Long, 15, breaks down and cries after failing to rescue the victims of a fire at a trailer park in Jackson, Mich. Five persons, including four children, died.

Carter's Neutron-Bomb Production Ban

Allied 'Shock' Seen Pushing Reversal

By John Vinocur

BONN, April 6 (NYT)—A highly placed West German said today that shocked reactions from security advisers in Washington and allied countries in Western Europe had apparently led President Carter to reconsider a tentative decision to forgo production of neutron bombs.

The source, who had access to the minutes of a Cabinet meeting today at which the neutron weapon issue was discussed, said that Mr. Carter's change of mind seemed to stem from reports of bewilderment and concern, relayed to him on his return to Washington from Africa last week.

One of the expressions of concern, accompanied by a strong representation about the possible political damage Mr. Carter's decision could do to the government here, came from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who was informed about Mr. Carter's attitude last week, according to the source.

The informant said it was also clear that Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, "were shocked by the President's idea" not to start production of the weapon.

The Supreme Commander of NATO forces, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., was not initially advised of the President's intention, the West German source said.

German Doubts

The series of events, raising issues beyond the question of whether the weapon would be manufactured and deployed, appeared to reinforce doubts in the government here about the coherence of Mr. Carter's policies and his ability to provide firm leadership in NATO.

After a long public argument whether the Bonn government was doing enough to stimulate revival of the world economy appeared to have quieted down, the neutron-bomb controversy raised a risk of turning any remaining lack of confidence into a permanent element of Bonn's relations with Washington.

The West German source said Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who saw Mr. Carter in Washington on Monday, told the Cabinet that "at this point in time the statement that Washington has reached no decision on the weapon is correct."

Another official said he had an impression that a decision—when it comes—would involve either an indefinite postponement or a cancellation of production of the neutron bomb. The Bonn source said Mr. Genscher did not tell the Cabinet he was certain the United States would now deal with the neutron issue in what the West Germans would regard as a less erratic way.

This would allow the opposition Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union parties to call the Schmidt government an appeaser of the Soviet Union and thus do it potential harm in a year in which there are four important state elections.

The party source said any attempt by the Carter administration to suggest Bonn's hesitations were behind the President's actions would be considered so dangerous on the internal political level that the Schmidt government would be forced to rebut them vigorously.

"This could lead to an open dispute between the allies of a kind that would be so serious no

one really wants to contemplate it," the West German said.

The West German government came under criticism today along these lines for the first time from the Christian Democratic Party's foreign policy spokesman, Werner Marx. He said the government, for want of a more forceful position in favor of the neutron weapon, had let an opportunity go by in which the advantage of the Soviet bloc's Warsaw Pact in manpower and tanks in central Europe could have been offset through the new weapon.

In an attempt to head off some of the criticism, the chancellor invited the opposition parties to be briefed on Mr. Genscher's trip to Washington and on the neutron bomb situation.

"The chancellor might do well to invite the Americans, too," a Social Democratic Party member said. "They've shown beyond a

doubt that they have very little feeling for the [West German] government's problems."

Canada's Position Evolving

OTTAWA, April 6 (AP)—The Canadian government is still evolving its position on the neutron warhead, Canada's Defense Minister Barney Danson said yesterday.

Mr. Danson said Canada recognizes the military utility of the weapon, but declined to give Canada's position on production of it.

Canadian peace groups meeting in Ottawa last weekend urged the government to speak out against the weapon.

"This is a matter of active concern," Mr. Danson said. "However, when people talk of the morality of using the neutron warhead, they should also look at recent Soviet nuclear missiles."

Congressmen Ask Carter To Build Neutron Bomb

(Continued From Page 1)

Sen. Jackson as disturbed by Carter's neutron-bomb plans.

News reports yesterday said that the leaders of the House Armed Services Committee had drafted a letter to Mr. Carter arguing against any decision to stop production of the weapon. Signers of the letter were said to include Rep. Melvin Price, D-Ill., chairman of the committee, and Rep. Bob Wilson of California, the committee's ranking Republican.

At the same time, 60 members of the House, led by Rep. Theodore Weiss, D-N.Y., urged Mr. Carter to stand firm on halting the neutron bomb. "We strongly support your decision and urge you to withstand the efforts to reverse it you will encounter in the coming days," a letter by these members of Congress said.

Mr. Carter met yesterday morning with members of the Congressional leadership and reportedly told them that an announcement on the neutron bomb would come in the next week. A White House official later said he did not expect an immediate announcement because of Mr. Carter's desire "to clear the air for a few days."

At a luncheon meeting with reporters yesterday, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said that from "a purely military point of view" the tactical nuclear weapon would enhance the ability of NATO to stop a Soviet tank attack. But he said that whether to produce it was "primarily an international political decision" that only Mr. Carter could make.

A White House official said the issue was being discussed at "the highest levels," with only Mr. Carter's top foreign policy and political advisers involved in working out an announcement. Officials said that Mr. Brown, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, and Secretary Vance hoped Mr. Carter's decision could be modified, to reduce friction with West Germany and other NATO members.

But officials asserted that while a decision to put off a complete ban on neutron-bomb production would remove some of these problems, it would also create others. In particular, officials contended that it would not dampen Moscow's criticism of the weapon and would not end the growing debate on Capitol Hill.

Accordingly, presidential assistant Hamilton Jordan and press secretary Jody Powell are said to believe that Mr. Carter should not budge from his earlier decision. One White House official, however, warned against interpreting the present situation as

"a battle between contending factions around the President."

"His decision last month to cancel the thing amazed just about everybody around here," he said, "and just showed how personal his views on the weapon are."

Because of these arguments, other officials said they doubted that Mr. Carter was actually reviewing his decision.

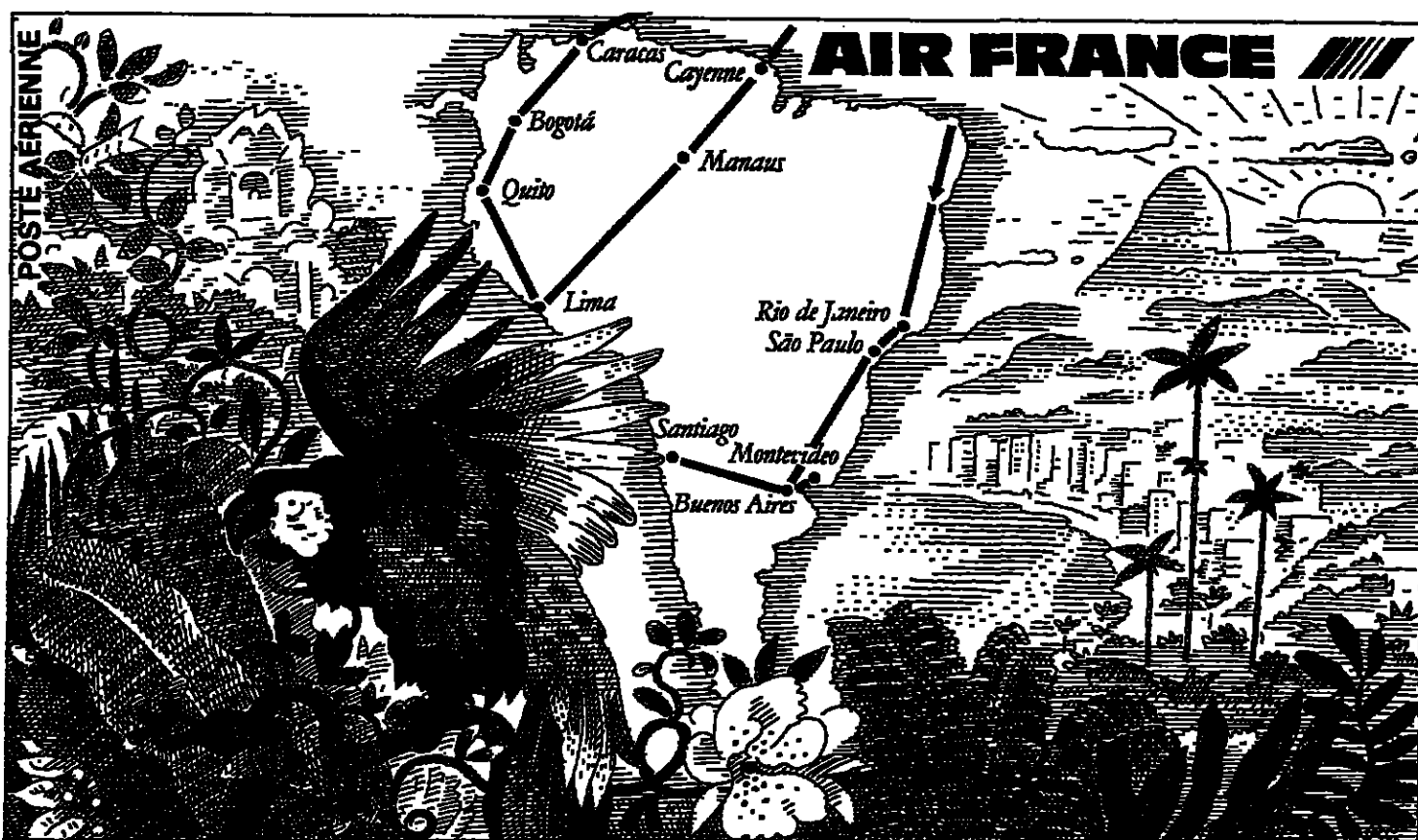
NATO Speculation

BRUSSELS, April 6 (NYT)—Although senior NATO officials here said the alliance was generally confused and bewildered over Washington's intentions on the neutron bomb, they were speculating that President Carter planned to wait now to see whether any deal could be made with Moscow.

There has been no further word about reconvening the meeting of alliance representatives, which was to have expressed views on the bomb. The meeting, which was to have taken place on March 20, was called off at the last minute at the request of the White House, officials said.

NATO officials now say there are three possibilities for high-level talks with the Russians in the next few weeks. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is to go to Moscow toward the end of this month. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev is to visit Bonn during the first week in May. And there is speculation that Mr. Brezhnev will go to New York and perhaps meet with Mr. Carter during a special United Nations disarmament conference in May.

Par Avion.



Air mail. On May 16, 1930, the famed French pilot Mermoz landed at Rio de Janeiro with 130 kilos of mail. The flight from France had taken a total of four days. Thus was the first commercial line between France and South America born. It was the beginning of a great friendship, now almost half a century old. Today, Air France serves 11 major South American cities with a fleet of aircraft uniquely composed of 747s and Concorde. The journey from France to Rio can now be flown in 7 hours via Concorde; the trip from Paris to Caracas takes only 6 hours via Concorde.

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Hungarian Is Executed

VIENNA, April 6 (AP)—A Hungarian was executed in Budapest today "for the cold-blooded murder with an axe of his wife and their 3-year-old child last summer," the Hungarian news agency reported.

Calls for World Regulating Body

Oceanographer Cousteau Urges Supertanker Ban

PARIS, April 6 (AP)—Oceanographer Jacques-Yves Cousteau said today supertankers should be banned and replaced by smaller ships to avoid such disastrous oil spills as the wreck of the Amoco Cadiz, which dumped about 65 million gallons onto the sea and along the coast of Brittany.

"We should forbid the supertankers and multiply the smaller tankers," Mr. Cousteau said. "I would prefer to have three smaller ships than one big one."

Mr. Cousteau, 67, was critical of the French government's handling of the March 17 spill in one of France's most productive fishing grounds as well as a region popular with tourists.

"The French government seems only interested in hiding the effects so the tourist season can carry on. They'll put the clean sand over the dirty sand which means the coast will remain infected for many years to come. It's covering up, not curing."

The oyster beds, the shellfish and the fishermen's livelihood will suffer for many years. Weeds will replace algae. The fish will be replaced by rugged, primitive fish, and an island sanctuary for rare birds has already been completely wiped out. That's just the start."

Mr. Cousteau said if French officials had acted quickly and forced the American-owned supertanker to drop its 300-ton anchor when it first developed steering trouble during a storm, "they could have saved a whole province."

The researchers said that the drug can give most persons at least a month's protection against the unpleasant malady, known as amoebic dysentery.

They predicted that the drug, called doxycycline, will be routinely prescribed for those who travel to underdeveloped parts of the Middle East, South America, Africa and Asia.

The drug was tested on U.S. Peace Corps volunteers in Kenya by doctors from Baltimore city hospitals. Their findings were published in today's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

Dr. Bradley Sack, one of the researchers, said that tourists have a 50 per cent to 60 per cent chance of getting the ailment if they go to countries where it is prevalent. This is the first drug that has really been shown to be highly effective, Dr. Sack said.

U.S. Doctors Say Antibiotic Can Stop Dysentery

BOSTON, April 6 (AP)—Doctors report that regular doses of a seldom-used antibiotic can prevent the perennial intestinal affliction of tourists in underdeveloped lands.

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Jean-Yves Cousteau

"Also, there were no high-sea powerful navy tugs in Brest. A complete supply of tugs for all French harbors would cost less than one nuclear submarine."

The marine biologist called for a world ocean authority to supervise coastal shipping and mining with strict regulations similar to those governing international air traffic. He said the authority, perhaps organized by the United Nations, should exercise international regulations over a zone extending 200 miles from the coastlines.

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Tongsun Park Testimony Disputed by Businessman

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, April 6 (NYT)—The House Ethics Committee heard testimony yesterday that directly conflicted with that given over the last two days by Tongsun Park, the South Korean businessman and lobbyist.

Gordon Dore, a prominent businessman and fund-raiser for four Louisiana politicians, testified under oath that he did not receive three large sums of money that Mr. Park said, also under oath, he had given or sent to Mr. Dore.

This was the first contradictory evidence from a witness who took part in some of Mr. Park's business and political transactions, although some members of the committee have already expressed doubts that Mr. Park told the truth when he denied being a Korean agent.

It immediately raised the question of whether Mr. Park or Mr. Dore might have committed perjury. Leon Jaworski, the special counsel to the committee, said after the hearing that "obviously, there's a conflict in some places."

He said that "if there's a conflict in testimony, one [witness] is bound not to be telling the facts." But he declined to speculate on whether the committee would recommend perjury charges against either or both.

The committee's hearings on congressmen who may have taken illegal or unethical money from Korean agents is scheduled to continue next week, possibly with the first congressmen themselves being called as witnesses.

In his testimony, Mr. Park said that in December, 1972, Mr. Dore had approached him during a trip to Korea and asked for a campaign contribution for John Breaux, who had just been elected as a Democratic representative from Louisiana.

Mr. Park said that he agreed, wrote a check and gave it to Mr. Dore. A copy of the \$5,000 check, made out to cash and endorsed by Mr. Park, was among the committee's exhibits.

But Mr. Dore said he had "absolutely no recollection" of the check, even though it shows that it was cashed at a bank in Crowley, La., where Mr. Dore is president of the Supreme Rice Mill. Mr. Dore was also involved in some of Mr. Park's rice deals.

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 6 (AP)—Several close associates of deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have been arrested for allegedly planning to bomb several important public buildings, police said today.

Police sources in Lahore, 290 kilometers southeast of here, said that the arrested politicians included three of Mr. Bhutto's former cabinet ministers, four former members of the disbanded National Assembly, and several other Pakistan Peoples party activists.

The arrests were made during the last few days. No other details were immediately available.

The sources alleged that the suspects had planned to blow up several important public buildings in Lahore and other cities. They said that one of the targets was to be the Lahore high court.

U.S. Announces A-Test

LAS VEGAS, April 6 (UPI)—The Department of Energy said yesterday that it will detonate its third announced underground nuclear test of the year tomorrow at the Pahute Mesa test site 110 miles northwest of here.

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Artist Slashes A Van Gogh In Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, April 6 (UPI)—Museum officials said today that a knife attack yesterday by a distraught artist on a Van Gogh masterpiece caused major damage that could take months to repair.

The attack occurred in the Municipal Museum on the painting "La Berceuse," which was identified by museum officials as one of four copies Van Gogh made of the 1889 original that hangs in the Netherlands' State Museum, 80 miles from Amsterdam.

The man, identified only as a 31-year-old Amsterdamer, was ordered freed by an examining judge yesterday because under Dutch law a suspect can be held only six hours on a wilful damage charge. The work was painted at Arles, France, and depicts French model Augustine Roulin. Two copies hang at Chicago's Arts Institute and Boston's Museum of Fine Arts. Another copy is in a private British collection.

Seaplane Falls, Crew is Missing

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands, April 6 (UPI)—A seaplane on a flight between the islands of St. John and St. Croix crashed in bad weather. All seven passengers were rescued after about four hours in the water, but the two crewmen were listed as missing.

A spokesman for the Antilles Airboat Co. said that Coast Guard and Navy ships were searching for pilot David Howard and co-pilot Thomas Moore, both residents of the Virgin Islands.

The aircraft, a Grumman Goose seaplane, apparently sank and there was no immediate indication as to what caused the crash in rainy weather with gusty winds.

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Obituaries

Frank Shea, Journalist, An Ex-Editor of Time

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT)—Frank Shea, 69, who retired in 1968 as editor of Time magazine and an assistant to its publisher, died Tuesday of a coronary thrombosis in his home in North Falmouth, Mass.

Mr. Shea, who had also been a senior official with the Office of War Information, had joined Time in 1950, working as a foreign correspondent, editor and assistant to James Linen and Bernhard Auer, when they were publishers.

Initially, Mr. Shea covered the State Department for the magazine and then became bureau chief in Buenos Aires. There, together with the Life magazine photographer, Leonard McCombe, he was jailed for two days in 1951 by Juan Peron's political police for reporting the confiscation of the newspaper La Prensa. The intervention of the United States and British Embassies won his release.

While under the direction of Mr. Linen, Mr. Shea toured Europe in the 1950s, gathering material for a lecture tour of colleges in 30 states. As assistant to the publishers of Time over the years he wrote the magazine's "Publisher's Letter." He also headed a variety of public-affairs projects, including the 1964 World's Fair News Service in New York.

Adm. John Sides

CORONADO, Calif., April 6 (AP)—Retired Adm. John H. Sides, 73, commander in chief of Pilot Killed in Crash

Of F-100 in East U.S.

GAY HEAD, Mass., April 6 (UPI)—A Connecticut Air National Guard jet fighter crashed yesterday on a small island during gunnery practice, killing the pilot.

Authorities said that the F-100 Super Sabre went down south of Martha's Vineyard during a gunnery mission out of Bradley International Airport in Windsor Locks, Conn.

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Of Houston Ex-Policemen

U.S. Urges District Judge To Stiffen Weak Sentence

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP)—The Justice Department yesterday took the unprecedented step of urging a U.S. district judge in Houston to correct what it termed the "illegal" and inappropriately lenient sentence that he imposed on three former police officers convicted in the death of a Mexican-American.

The men were found guilty of violating the civil rights of Joe Campos Torres, who drowned last May after he was beaten and thrown into a bayou while a prisoner.

They were tried on federal charges under the Carter administration's new "dual prosecution" policy because the Justice Department was dissatisfied with minor state convictions.

U.S. District Judge Ross Sterling sentenced the men to one year in prison on a misdemeanor charge and suspended a 10-year sentence on a felony conviction.

No Intention to Kill

He could have imposed life sentences on the latter charge, but instead placed the men on five years' probation because, he said, they did not intend to kill Mr. Torres, a 23-year-old Vietnam veteran.

The sentences angered Houston's Mexican-American community and Justice Department attorneys immediately started searching for ways to challenge it.

In the strongly worded motion, which was approved by Attorney General Griffin Bell, department attorneys claim that Judge Sterling exceeded his authority by illegally approving probation.

The motion asks that the law precludes probation for offenses punishable by life imprisonment. The motion also says that the 10-year sentence be reimposed.

A Justice Department spokesman said that it was the first time that such a correction has been sought.

If the judge refuses to change the sentence, the Justice Department might be able to ask a higher court to require him to act.

Arguments Refuted

The motion also is considered unusual because it makes a point-by-point refutation of the judge's

explanation for suspending the felony sentence.

"The fundamental concept of equal justice requires that the rights of minority victims be vindicated and ... that those who are given the special authority of police officers be held at least equally accountable for their criminal acts as those who are not accorded such a position," the motion said.

The Justice Department filing added that the probated sentence "not only fails to adequately punish" the three men, "but does not deter them or others from future criminal behavior."

The motion, signed by J.A. "Tony" Canales, a Mexican-American who is the U.S. attorney in Houston, noted that the judge "failed even to prohibit" the further employment as police officers as a condition of probation.

It added: "The United States has grave concern that the imposition of probation in this case will cause citizens of all races and backgrounds to believe that the sentence was a result of the continuing inequality of treatment accorded to minorities. This public perception of inequality and the belief that the life of a Mexican-American citizen has little value, can only do damage to the respect for the laws and for the belief in justice which must be the mortar which binds our nation together."

2 In Italy Get Life For Killing Family

NOVARA, Italy, April 6 (AP)—A local court late yesterday sentenced a young woman and her fiancé to life in jail on multiple murder charges in the slayings of her brother, her parents and grandparents. Five other persons were jailed for up to 22 years as accomplices.

The court said that Doretta Graneris, 22, prodded her fiancé Guido Badini, 26, into shooting all members of her family during a weekend visit at nearby Vercelli in November, 1975, to get hold of the inheritance immediately and alone.



INTO THE WOBBLY WORLD—Susie, a 90-pound giraffe, gets an affectionate nuzzle from her mother shortly after she was born at the Denver Zoo earlier this week.

Senate Panel Votes Raise In Carter Defense Budget

By James L. Rowe jr.

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP)—The Senate Budget Committee voted late last night to add \$1.4 billion to President Carter's request for fiscal 1979 defense spending, enough to permit the Navy to add a nuclear-powered cruiser or aircraft carrier or, perhaps, both.

The vote was a tortuously extracted compromise between those wanting even higher spending to counter a growing Soviet capability and those wanting to cut the President's request.

Earlier yesterday, the House Budget Committee took the opposite approach and reduced President Carter's spending authority to \$127.4 billion for defense, a full billion below his January proposal.

The House committee said that the Pentagon will not need the \$1 billion because of delays in the Navy's Trident missile submarine program. The Pentagon agrees that the administration will not need about \$900 million that Mr. Carter requested in January for the Trident program.

Extra \$2.5 Billion That means the \$129.8 billion in spending authority that the Senate committee recommended last night adds nearly \$2.5 billion to the defense program urged by the President.

The Carter administration has said that it does not want a nuclear-powered cruiser or aircraft carrier, but officials said that the administration would spend the money if it were authorized.

Opposing Amendment Defeated by Large Margin

Senate Sets Final Vote; Panama Pact Passage Seen

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP)—The Senate yesterday agreed to hold a final vote on the Panama Canal treaty April 18 after rejecting a key opponent's amendment by a large margin.

The final vote is to come in the ninth week of debate on the Panama treaties. The debate has taken up more of the Senate's time than any treaty issue since 1919-20, when American membership in the League of Nations was at issue.

A major treaty opponent, Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., indicated some pessimism about the prospects for defeating the second treaty yesterday. He said he could count just 31 firm votes against it, and 34 would be needed to defeat the treaty if all 100 senators vote.

The first Panama pact carried 68 to 32. Yesterday's 56-to-37 rejection of a key amendment offered by Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, was an unexpected disappointment to the treaty opponents.

Government Property

Sen. Hatch has argued for months that the Constitution requires action by both the House and Senate before the Panama Canal can be transferred to Panama, since it is government property. His amendment incorporated this idea.

Shortly before yesterday's vote, aides in Sen. Helms's office were telling assistants to other senators that they had 48 firm votes in favor of the Hatch proposal. Tuesday night the amendment's backers circulated reports that they had at least 45 votes.

But in the end the Hatch proposal got fewer votes than half a dozen amendments by opponents had received earlier — a weak showing. Afterward Senate majority whip Alan Cranston, D-Calif., issued a statement saying he was "much more confident about final approval of the second treaty."

Sen. Hatch disagreed, however, and quickly issued a news release under the heading: "Hatch Calls Defeat a Victory." He argued that 37 votes were more than the 34 needed to block the second treaty, therefore a favorable sign for his side.

But even his colleague, Sen. Helms, took another view yesterday. Sen. Helms said it appeared to him that pressure applied to senators by treaty opponents dur-

ing the recent Easter recess had not changed any minds on the second treaty.

First Treaty

The second treaty spells out the way the United States would turn the canal over to Panama by the year 2000. The first treaty, already approved, committed both countries to maintaining the neutrality of the canal indefinitely, and set out U.S. rights to intervene militarily to defend that neutrality.

Several senators who were tar-

getted by conservative groups during the recent recess said that they were surprised that they did not hear more from antitreaty constituents while they were at home.

Ecevit to Visit Belgrade

BELGRADE, April 6 (AP)—Premier Bulent Ecevit of Turkey will visit Yugoslavia between April 13 and 16 at the invitation of Premier Veselin Djuranovic, the news agency Tanjug announced today.

Sen. Helms said yesterday, "I think the more quickly we vote, the better it will be for our side." Until now the treaty opponents have taken the view that prolonged debate might win over enough senators to block the treaty.

Under the schedule approved late yesterday by unanimous agreement, the Senate will consider amendments to the second treaty between now and April 13, then will debate a resolution of ratification until 6 p.m. April 18, when the final vote is to be held.

Business Man's Guide to Japan

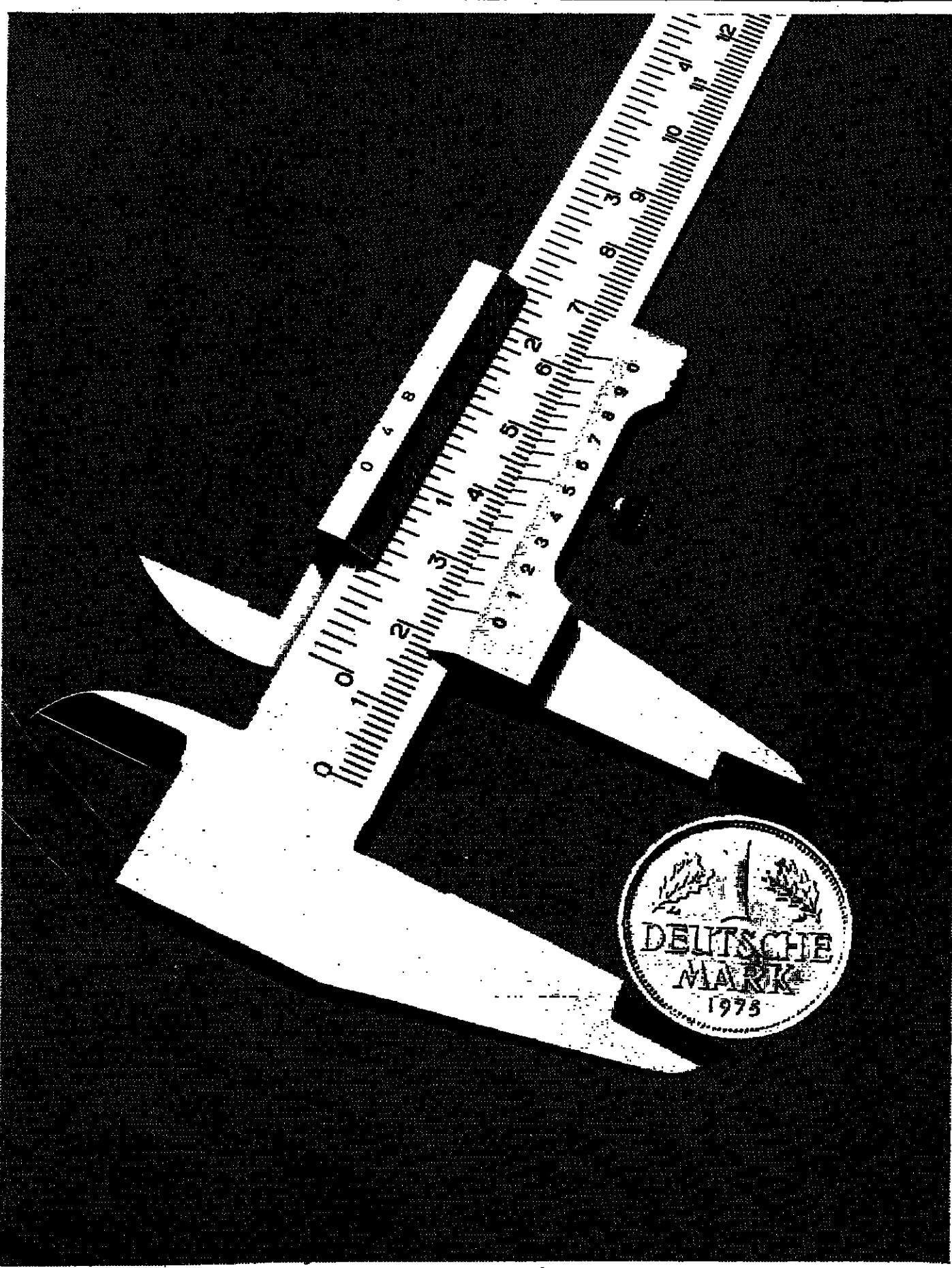
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Fixing West Europe's Mood

After the close popular vote that brought victory to the center-right in the recent legislative elections in France, it was assumed that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing would make strong overtures to the Socialists. This might antagonize the Gaullists led by Jacques Chirac, but it would presumably also appeal strongly to an economically disturbed people.

The Elysee Palace was the site for a number of interviews with party chieftains, left, right and middle. But the President reappointed Raymond Barre as Prime Minister, and Mr. Barre formed a Cabinet that bore a remarkable resemblance to that which France had before the elections. No dramatic changes in government leadership—but will there be changes in policy?

If the changes are made to influence the French Socialist party, they would, presumably, have to be quite drastic. Francois Mitterand has led that party quite far to the left, far enough to bring back memories of Clement Attlee's "quiet revolution." But it would be possible for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Barre to move in a direction that might attract those Socialists who lean more toward the Callaghans and Schmidts of today's politics than toward the Attlees of the past—and who are alienated by their party's off-again, on-again relationship with the Communists.

Again, this might drive the neo-Gaullists

into opposition, which would make it difficult to maintain a functioning Cabinet. But it might well fix the mood of an increasingly troubled Western Europe.

The strike called by the European Trade Union Confederation had most effect in Spain, Italy, Greece and Belgium. But its cause—the unemployment that has its roots in the industrialized nations' stagflation—is common to many nations, including France. And reactions against that continuing problem are inevitable. One of them was the narrow margin of popular votes by which the center-right won; another might well be union frictions with management and the government. After all, the events of May, 1968, in which a university uproar grew into a major crisis, afflicted France only 10 years ago—when prosperity was the rule in the industrialized states.

So the French balancing act—which has parallels in nearly every state of similar economic development—may well involve some bending toward the left; some effort to make the prevalent austerity become, or at least seem to be, more constructive in tackling the problem of unemployment while still holding down on inflation. If so, President Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Barre will be watched with interest by their neighbors in the Common Market—and their friends across the sea.

Fumbling the Neutron Bomb

Few episodes in the 15 months of the Carter administration have been more disturbing than its handling of the "neutron bomb." To be fair to the President, he never fully embraced the new weapon, a replacement warhead for NATO nuclear artillery shells. He has always maintained that more study was needed. But since last summer, when he first requested funds from Congress for its production, he has encouraged his administration to work toward getting other members of NATO to agree to its deployment as a deterrent against Soviet tanks. Now, however, on the eve of a formal NATO decision, he is reported to be on the brink of canceling the weapon without consulting the allies or asking any concession from Moscow.

Why has the President retreated so precipitously? His own senior colleagues have not changed their minds; reportedly they remain convinced that NATO needs the weapon. Nor are mixed European reactions likely to have been decisive. The best explanation may be that Mr. Carter has never reconciled himself to the cumbersome policy process. He may regard decisions as still open when others see them as closed. In the absence of any presidential go-slow signs, they have taken the ball and run with it. Mr. Carter may never have grasped just how much momentum he had, perhaps unwittingly, imparted to the project and how difficult it now is to turn that momentum aside. But if he persists in trying to do so, he will have succeeded only in losing every benefit the neutron weapon might provide, at great diplomatic cost.

The benefits lost:
●For all the loud talk about destroying people but not property, neutron warheads are likely to be highly effective against an attack by a massed tank formation. Their intense radiation would penetrate armor that might resist blast. At the same time, because their own blast would be limited and their radiation short-lived, defending forces could move in quickly behind them and surrounding areas would be less affected than they would be by other nuclear weapons.

●Neutron weapons are a good bargaining chip in arms negotiations with Moscow. They are defensive weapons of relatively little value to the Warsaw Pact, whose strategy is to attack. Thus Moscow should offer real concessions—a pullback of some of its tank divisions or the removal of some of its missiles aimed at Western Europe—in exchange for Western nondeployment.

The costs incurred:

●NATO defenses will be made to appear weak. The United States has argued that neutron warheads are needed to compensate for NATO's marked tank inferiority. The inferiority remains, and there is no realistic prospect that NATO governments will spend the money to right the imbalance.

●The United States would appear to give way to pressure from Moscow and to have gained nothing in return.

●The propaganda costs are sunk: even if neutron warheads are never produced, the United States will remain the nation that wanted to deploy what much of the world's media, abetted by skillful Soviet propaganda, have labeled as the horror weapon of the decade. No matter that this description is wildly misleading.

●Most important, some of our NATO allies would be left dangling at the end of a very long limb. They will already have paid a domestic political cost by agreeing to deploy a weapon which their opponents have characterized as horrible. Now they would be forced to pay a second price, being made to look foolish.

This will be especially true for the West Germans, on whose territory the neutron weapons would be used to halt Warsaw Pact tanks. The governing Social Democrats have always contained strong currents opposed to all nuclear weapons. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has staunchly resisted them, would now find himself deserted by Mr. Carter.

The President may well underestimate just how much he has strained relations with West Germany. Since he took office, Washington has seemed to nag at Bonn—over its proposed sale of a nuclear reprocessing plant to Brazil, over its alleged failure to contribute enough to reinvigorating the Western economy, over Western strategies for dealing with the Soviet Union and over the neutron warhead, too. The German decision to go forward with deploying the weapon was not taken lightly.

Mr. Carter has promised a full statement on the neutron bomb. Whatever he decides now, some scars will remain. But by agreeing to go forward with its production and deployment—unless Moscow offers some significant concessions in exchange—he can still repair much of the damage that has been done.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A More Effective Deterrent

There is confusion about the merits or demerits of NATO adopting the neutron bomb. The issue is clouded by a vigorous Russian propaganda campaign, by apparent indecision in Washington and by nuclear disarmament and pacifist arguments. West Germany, one of the countries which would be most affected, is in favor of its deployment. Mr. Callaghan's comment in the House of Commons Tuesday seemed to be weighted slightly more against it than his earlier, more robust, statement, in which he pointed out that it was less harmful than the Soviet SS-20 missile.

The weapon would be deployed as a 9-inch shell or as a warhead to the Lance missile,

which has a range of 70 miles. Not a new horror weapon then, but a refinement of existing, more destructive, nuclear weapons. It produces its effect by enhanced radiation and reduced blast. It would kill tank drivers without so much surrounding destruction. This is why Russia opposes it, because she is strong in tanks. Its deployment in Europe would be an increased deterrent to a Russian attack. It has been argued that its deployment would lower the nuclear threshold. So would the use of any nuclear weapons. It would mean that the deterrent had failed. Better a more effective deterrent in the first place. Mr. Carter should proceed. Britain should accept deployment.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 7, 1903

LONDON—Within the last few days, the "Daily Telegraph" says, several mysterious acts of vandalism have been committed at Windsor Castle by some unknown person. About a week ago, two portraits of Royal personages of the Georgian period in the private portion of the palace were found in a mutilated condition, having been slashed across with a knife; since then, another painting has been slashed across in a deliberate manner, also with a knife.

Fifty Years Ago

April 7, 1928

PARIS—A sheik in spite of himself. That is Adolphe Menjou, one of America's favorite movie stars who arrived in Paris yesterday afternoon in search of that unique spring feeling called Romance that he believes can be found only in Paris at Easter time. Adolphe Menjou, with his fiancée, Miss Kathryn Carver, made the trip over on the Majestic for the purpose of being married in Paris on May 10, as soon as her divorce becomes final.



Connection? What connection?

Principles and Halls of Ivory

By David M. Sloan

WASHINGTON—What do the regimes of Ferdinand Marcos, Moammar Qaddafi, and Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, have in common?

In addition to symbolizing authoritarian rule and systematic human-rights violations, each has donated substantial endowment funds to U.S. universities.

While Americans have long contributed to education abroad through foreign-assistance programs, the funding of U.S. higher education by Third World regimes is a new phenomenon. An influx of foreign students to U.S. universities traditionally has characterized the link between the United States educational system and developing countries. More recently, however, this relationship has, in certain instances, assumed a character that is clearly more political than educational. In essence, several controversial foreign governments are seeking to buy international legitimacy through gifts to U.S. universities.

One of the latest public-relations initiatives of this kind involves a \$1.5-million grant from the family of Ferdinand Marcos to Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy.

Since declaring martial law in 1972, Mr. Marcos has attempted to deflect criticism of his regime and is understandably concerned about U.S. perception of his rule: United States underwriting of his government now reaches \$125 million a year. Besides endowing a chair in his own name, Mr. Marcos recently hired a New York public-relations firm to polish his image.

Comparisons

The Tufts president, Jean Mayer, says his acceptance of the Marcos chair is entirely appropriate because Tufts will control the endowment's use. Mr. Mayer asserts that Mr. Marcos, when viewed with other world leaders, is not all that bad and that Mr. Marcos must be viewed as a "perversion" of long-standing U.S. involvement in the Philippines.

Compared to Mr. Mayer, Dean Peter Krogh of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service has had an easy time justifying his well-coming \$750,000 from the Libyan government. Although student and faculty protest followed the Marcus grant, there has been little reaction to the Libyan endowment—save a lonely outcry by humorist Art Buchwald.

In response to a Krogh statement that "one cannot freeze out a country because their ideology differs from ours," Mr. Buchwald cited Libya's unabashed support of international terrorists and suggested that Mr. Krogh pursue an "Idi Amin Chair in Genocide, the Premier Vorster South African Chair of Apartheid, and a Brezhnev Studies Program in Human Rights."

Not surprisingly, Georgetown and Libya bill the contribution differently—as an attempt to improve understanding between the American and Arab peoples. Unanswered is the question whether this cross-cultural communication will explain Mr. Qaddafi's continuing aid and comfort to groups bent on Israel's annihilation.

Never to be outdone, the Shah

has also actively sought to buy immunity from international criticism. Princeton, the University of Southern California and, most recently, the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota have seen fit to accept money from a country where 70 per cent of the population is illiterate. For its Humphrey tribute, Iran is sending \$250,000—a gift that, commented one former Capitol Hill staffer, would have "genuinely embarrassed" the late senator.

It is clear that the attempts of Mr. Marcos, Mr. Qaddafi and the Shah to cleanse their images have not been wholly successful. But this holds little consolation. The issue remains that U.S. universities are embracing suspect money with open arms and clear consciences. University administrators, eager to supplant dwindling foundation and federal financing, have judged potential contributions by their size, regardless of source.

Choice

Are our universities in such desperate straits? It seems equally clear that the recipients of these questionable monies are not, in fact, those schools most financially pressed. Because a gift is offered, a university need not accept it. Even so-called beggars can be choosers.

Mr. Mayer says that he has "drawn the line" and refused gift offers. He turned down a South Korean advance ("because they're in the business of buying Americans") and says that he would not have taken Libyan money. But, to use his own criterion, is South Korea any less an American product gone bad than the Philippines? Is Mr. Qaddafi really any "worse" than Mr. Marcos?

Defending acceptance of the Marcos gift, the chairman of the Tufts trustees, Allan D. Callow, has declared that "Tufts has 'bought' nothing except an opportunity. This raises an important point for all schools faced with like situations: What exactly does 'opportunity' signify for the donor? The foreign end of the *quid pro quo* is crucial here. For some, 'opportunity' promises stronger ties between foreign na-

tions and the United States. For others, however, such opportunities serve as convenient vehicles for some of the world's most reprehensible dictators to attempt to legitimize their rules.

David M. Sloan, a 1976 graduate of Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, writes on international topics. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Nonproliferation—Will Life Mimic Art?

By Enrico Jaccchia

ROME (IHT)—Moviegoers in the United States and Europe soon will be seeing Menahem Golan's latest production. A completely imaginary story, yet based on a true event: the diversion of a cargo of uranium bound for Italy that disappeared on the high seas in 1968. Director Golan follows the story line worked out by two Israeli journalists who claim, in a newly published book, that the ship was assaulted by Israeli commandos and diverted to Israel, making that nation the world's sixth nuclear power.

Writers and producers usually do whatever they think will help sell their products. But in this case, the matter is of serious concern for the world. President Carter last month signed into law the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, which has been defined by his aides as "most significant" and by many European governments as "very disturbing."

To be sure, the Israeli government will issue a new firm denial: Israel does not have the uranium; Israel does not possess atomic weapons.

But is this enough? Where was the shipment finally unloaded? Ten years after that incident there is no answer still from the governments concerned. And this means a serious blow to the efforts of those who want to rally world opinion against the spread of nuclear military capacity.

A new, consistent effort in this

direction has just been made by President Carter. People around the world have just begun to realize the potential consequences of the new act.

The Europeans have reacted rather mildly until now, although a certain malaise is becoming evident in the Western capitals; a malaise which may flare up quite soon, possibly at the Copenhagen summit this week. The members of the European community will have to meet the criteria of the new U.S. legislation and this will require some negotiations and a certain amount of goodwill on their part. But this is not the main difficulty; the export provisions of the act are, to a large extent, a continuation of existing policy.

Difficultly will arise from actions that would trigger a U.S. suspension of nuclear export. In particular, some provisions of the act may be interpreted as threatening any nation exporting a reprocessing facility to a non-nuclear state under its exclusive sovereign control with such a cutoff.

This is precisely the case of West Germany and France.

Brazil and Pakistan want plutonium plants and they have signed contracts with Bonn and Paris. But they refuse to submit their nuclear activities to international control. Brazil is not a signatory to the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty and Pakistan has signed, but not ratified, that treaty.

Guidelines

The new nonproliferation legislation does not ban reprocessing nuclear fuel, it merely provides guidelines to insure that reprocessing will be approved under

while keeping the classifications as rigid as ever. But then Sandra faded from view.

The producer of this television film, Antony Thomas, set out to discover what had become of Sandra. He found her parents, but they would not say. Then, through the African grapevine, he found her.

Sandra is married to an African, Petrus Zwane. They live in a tin-roofed shack in a homeland, one of the impoverished areas (totaling 13 per cent of South Africa's land area) that the white government has reserved for the country's black majority.

Cruel Memory

Words cannot convey the power of this film. The most affecting image for me, not at all sentimentalized, was just Sandra Laing's face, as innocent now as when she was expelled from school. She remembers that day. The principal of the school, Mr. Van Tonder, drove her home, a long trip. "I asked him why he was taking me away from school, but he never answered."

Apologists for South Africa point out that other countries, certainly including the United States, have racial troubles. They note that there is a good deal of tyranny in the world, including some in black Africa. They say that they are being picked on unfairly.

There are many horrors on earth, and we should care about them all. But tyranny in South Africa has a particular terrible quality, as this film shows. It is not some passing tyrant's paranoia. It is methodical, ideological, permanent: an essential element in the way the whole society is organized. And it is racial. No matter how talented or dedicated, no person with the wrong color skin can escape the brand of inferiority.

None of this defines a policy for the United States. But it is better to make up our minds in awareness of reality. It is better to know the truth when South Africans argue that their blacks are really contented, that they will get their rights in those pathetic homelands and so on.

Most of all, we must remember the cost of deliberate, official, pervasive racism: taught by state curriculum in school. It is so easy for people to deceive themselves, as the Germans learned, or simply to close their eyes to the horror. When an innocent child asks why she is being punished, the teacher is afraid to face the cruel truth—race—and does not answer.

Colored Look

But Sandra Laing, the daughter of Afrikaners, had the features of what South Africa calls a colored person: light brown skin, a broadened nose and so on. Because of the way she looked, parents and teachers asked the school committee to expel Sandra Laing. The committee referred her case to the Department of the Interior. After due consideration, it declared her colored. Three years after she entered the school, Sandra was expelled.

At the time, 12 years ago, the story of Sandra Laing caused a fuss. The South African government changed the law to require that children be put in the same racial class as their parents—

conditions that will not significantly increase the risk of proliferation.

Will that be enough? The recent British decision to go ahead with plans for the construction of a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, which would extract plutonium for reactors in Britain and other countries, is clearly undermining President Carter's campaign to block the spread of "ambiguous" nuclear technologies. Yet it did not meet with strong signals of U.S. government distress.

In the next few weeks, some European governments, under the careful eye of the Brazilians and the Pakistanis, are going to test whether the Americans hold true to their stand.

The sad reality is that most European countries are allergic to the new legislation because they are in genuine disagreement with President Carter's view of the proliferation dangers.

Therefore, even some rather mild measures as those requiring a nonweapons state to submit all its nuclear activities to the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards (which are not as safe as some would like them to be), are viewed as an intrusion in national affairs and as an unnecessary obstacle to international trade.

If Europe persists in holding such a skeptical view of the President's efforts, it may be confronted again with the kind of action that is more offensive to Europe: an pride: a combined drive by the United States and the Soviet Union to act fast and forcefully to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

135 من الفصل

Theater in Paris

Great Moliere in Imaginative Revival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 6 (IHT)—"Les Femmes Savantes," now being revived with Jean-Paul Rousillon's direction at the Comedie Francaise, is believed to be Moliere's finest play—with the Himalayan exception of "Tartuffe." It is certainly one of his most spacious and full-blooded comedies, containing a whole gallery of superb portraits.

Under constant pressure from the court and public, Moliere, in composing farces, borrowed freely from stock sources. The plot of "Les Fourberies de Scapin" is of Latin origin and that of "L'Etourdi" is from the Italian. They were, in a sense, rapid jobs of retelling, quickly executed to meet the popular demand. "Les Femmes Savantes" took longer to complete and its author seems to have let it ripen before exposing it. A five-act comedy in verse, it was first performed at the Palais-Royal in March, 1672, less than a year before his death, his next-to-last play.

bourgeois, and his family. His domineering wife and two daughters affect learning in snobbish imitation of the court ladies. When the youngest, less given to study, is courted by an acceptable young man, but one who falls beneath her mother's bogus intellectual standards, Chrysale musters up sufficient courage to oppose his wife's decision, though he must resort to trickery.

He feigns bankruptcy, which drives off a rival suitor. This pretense of financial disaster—ironically revealing the money-power—was adopted three centuries later by Clare Kummer as the basis for her American hit, "A Successful Calamity." Effective theatrical devices never die; they just fade into other plays.

Culture-Vultures

The slender story, however, is but a means for a large portrait of middle-class French society under Louis XIV, in which types, attitudes and ideas serve for a comedy of character. The mockery of culture-vultures from "Les Precieuses Ridicules" is repeated, as is the candid criticism of patry

poetry from "Le Misanthrope." The echo of the latter is charged with higher comic voltage in the hilarious scene in which the two dubious scholars almost come to blows as they denounce one another for plagiarism and lack of talent. And aside from the superbly drawn principals, there are unforgettable on the sidelines: Chrysale's common-sense brother and his old-maid sister with her sentimental delusions.

Comedy is a tragedy averted and this comedy is of such richness and depth that it is open to multiple interpretations. Set against Jacques Le Marquet's imposing decor of a bourgeois mansion of Louis XIV's reign, Rousillon's production digs beneath the surface to reveal the play's roots of bitter truth. This somber plumbing throws its shadow over the proceedings, which at times resemble an Ibsen drama about false values and life-lies in 17th-century costumes.

Yet despite this accent of serious social study, the witty dialogue and humorous observation retain their sharp glitter. The acting is brilliant throughout. Louis Arbesier is Chrysale (a role Moliere himself created), the henpecked husband in the chicken coop of blue-stockings. Francois Seigner is his tyrannical, superior wife, educated beyond her intellect. Dominique Constanza is the younger daughter who inherits her older sister's bean and Catherine Ferran is the disdainful highbrow maid. Jean-Luc Bouitte has expansive command as the parlor darling, Trissotin, and Jacques Sereys, unfailingly a satisfactory comedian, is hilarious as the gentleman who knows so much Greek and cannot hold his tongue in French.

Denise Gence as the romantically inclined maiden aunt, Francois Chaurmette as the no-nonsense uncle, Simon Einc as the suitor undeterred by the pretended reversal of fortune, and Christine Murillo as the household slattern are all neatly matched to their assignments. The casting has been ideal and its fruit is a polished ensemble performance. This imaginative revival of the great comedy lends distinction to the theater season.

Racine fares less well at Le Petit Orsay, where "Esther" has been staged in a distracting manner. It was Madame de Maintenon



An engraving of a production of "Les Femmes Savantes."

who drew Racine out of his 12-year retirement in 1689 when she asked him to write a moral or historical poem, from which love must be excluded, to be performed by the pupils of Saint-Cyr school, which she had founded for the daughters of the impoverished nobility.

The obedient dramatist complied and after consulting the Bible retold in play form the story of Esther's intervention to save the captive Israelites from massacre at the hands of the cunning Aman. Though of minor stature when compared to the author's mighty tragedies, the text betrayed no decline in his literary skill. It is a masterpiece of lyric fluidity.

Jacques Baillon, its present director, has sought to extend it as a modern social message. The setting in the Petit Orsay is a Prague cellar in 1938, the temporary refuge of six Jewish women hounded by the invading Nazis. In an effort to forget their peril for an hour and to bolster their morale, they act out Racine's play of Israel's triumph over persecution.

Racine himself staged the initial presentation at Saint-Cyr, in which several of the schoolgirl company undertook the masculine roles. Baillon's more limited cast must play double parts. Madeleine Vimes as Esther has an eloquent delivery, Cleo Athanasios has sinister authority as the evil Aman and the famous choruses are movingly rendered. But the directorial scheme of making two plays of one adds nothing to the classic. The original is only confused by such well-intentioned revision.

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By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG—A retired schoolteacher from California, recently walked unannounced into the Hong Kong branch of China's official travel service and inquired tentatively about visiting the mainland.

"Would you like to leave tomorrow or next week?" the smiling Communist travel agent asked.

The teacher, who signed up immediately for a four-day, \$165 package tour of Canton, was astonished that such a trip could be arranged on the spur of the moment. But, as thousands of foreign tourists have discovered in the past month, traveling to once-forbidden China has become almost as easy as buying a suit from a Hong Kong tailor.

China's new leaders, eager for tourist dollars that will help expand their buying power abroad, have in recent weeks thrown open

their doors to foreign travelers, including Americans, on an unprecedented scale.

Reserved for VIPs

Even after the Ping-Pong diplomacy of the early 1970s made American travel to China theoretically possible, only a handful of Americans managed to wheedle visas from Peking. And these were mostly influential visitors—congressmen on junkets, VIP delegations of scientists and selected businessmen with whom the Chinese wanted to curry favor for one reason or another. For ordinary tourists, motivated only by curiosity about an unknown part of the world, the Bamboo Curtain still prevailed.

But no longer. Tourist visas to China are now often available in this British colony on two to three days' notice.

For the first time, the local office of China Travel Service has begun to offer weekend tours. Canton, the port city, 90 mi across the border, to local residents and to overseas visitors, which leaves every Saturday morning, have yet to be fully booked.

Longer but less frequent trips to Peking, Shanghai and scenic spots such as Kweilin, a Hangchow are also available. Ordinary tourists through specially designated private travel agencies, in Europe and the United States.

As an American agent who has spent years vainly trying to see Chinese visas for clients observed: "The usual 'no' I'd come to expect from the Chinese is starting to come out 'yes'."

—Los Angeles Times

Package Deals From Hong Kong

Bamboo Curtain Parts for Tourists

SHARPS AND FLATS

Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis and Harry (Sweets) Edison, continuing their European tour, finish at the Jazzland in Vienna on April 9, then go to Zurich April 11, Basel the following night and then, from April 13-15, are at the Jazzland in Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

AMSTERDAM—Shirley Bassey will be at the Concertgebouw on April 13 and 14 at 9:00 p.m.

LONDON—Earl (Fatha) Hines opens at Ronnie Scott's for two weeks on April 10, replacing The Monty Alexander Trio.

GENEVA—Slide Hampton comes into the Popcorn Club for one week on April 10, replacing Willie Mabon.

BIEL, Switzerland—Vera Love is appearing nightly at the Dancing Domino through April 30.

PARIS—Nicole Croisille is headlining the Olympia through April 23. Eric Burdon will be there for one night on April 10 at 9 p.m. Nico is at the Campagne Premiere April 7 and 8; Claude Nougaro at the Club Zed through April 16. Michel Sardaby at the Theatre Present-Porte de Pantin on April 10 at 8 p.m., and Rhoda Scott nightly at the Club St. Germain.

The Delta Rhythm Boys, winding up their Finnish tour, are in Lasjauvuri at the Rantasipi Hotel from April 8-13.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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As the French say, "Ce qui peut le

plus peut le moins." (That which can do a lot can also do a little.)



FIAT

Fiat Settore Automobili, Torino

Eastern Buys 23 Airbus A300s

MIAMI, April 6—In a major breakthrough for the European aircraft industry, Eastern Airlines today signed a contract with Airbus Industrie for 23 of the A300-B2 wide-bodied ships for \$778 million.

The contract also includes options on 25 of the smaller, 200-seat, A300-B10 model that Airbus has under consideration, plus nine additional 244-seat versions of the A300.

Eastern said the transaction

Includes Option On 34 More Jets

will require some adjustments to the company's loan agreements and consent by its lenders. Of the total cost, \$552 million will be financed externally.

Under terms of the agreement, Eastern will retain on a long-term lease the four aircraft it has been evaluating in scheduled service

since December. Three more aircraft will be delivered in the last quarter of 1978 and the 16 others will be delivered four a year through 1982.

The contract prices the 19 twin-jet transports at slightly over \$25 million each and includes the lease for the other four.

The package was announced by Eastern chairman Frank Borman and Bernard Lathiere, chief executive of the French, West German, British and Spanish aircraft maker. The agreement is subject to approval by Eastern's lenders, expected within 30 to 45 days.

"We view this airplane as an important tool in our campaign to improve the company's economic status in the years immediately ahead," Mr. Borman said. "No new aircraft ever placed in service by Eastern has functioned, from the outset, with as few mechanical problems and other flight-delay snags as the A300," he added.

Airbus Industrie has agreed to arrange for Eastern \$250 million of 10-year export credit financing through European banks, guaranteed by export credit guarantee agencies, at an interest rate of 8.25 percent. The consortium has also agreed to provide about \$96 million in subordinated financing to Eastern.

Of the total cost, \$226 million will come from Eastern sources, a company spokesman said, although he did not elaborate.

General Electric, which is supplying 55 engines for the aircraft for \$140 million, will provide about \$45 million of credits. The credits from both suppliers provides for a variable interest rate based on Eastern's profitability, the airline said.

The airline noted that since the 240-seat configuration of the current A300 is somewhat larger than Eastern's optimum aircraft, Airbus Industrie has agreed to provide support for certain operating costs as a "bridge" until the A200-B10 is available.



U.S. officials weighing gold.

U.S. Eyeing Gold Sales To Aid Sagging Dollar

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, April 6 (NYT)—The Carter administration is considering a plan to help the dollar by selling relatively small amounts of gold at regular intervals from its 277-million-ounce stockpile, Treasury officials said yesterday.

While insisting that no final decisions had been taken, officials reported that roughly 300,000 to 400,000 ounces might be sold at auction, perhaps as often as once a month. At present prices of about \$180 an ounce, the yield would be somewhere between \$54 million and \$72 million.

The sales would be in response to urgings that the United States use its reserves to soak up extra dollars abroad—an estimated half trillion—and thus prop up their value in the currency markets.

Former Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns has joined those seeking an auction, contending that this and other bridging measures such as sales of bonds in foreign currency denominations are necessary until new energy, anti-inflation and tax policies take effect.

The Treasury, cool to sales of bonds denominated in foreign currencies, says officials say gold policy "continues to be sold from time to time, although no decision has yet been made on the timing of a future sale."

After a meeting with Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs Anthony Solomon told reporters no special sale was scheduled "right now." He said, however, that the policy of sales from time to time continues.

One of the major problems, according to monetary analysts, is psychological—that the United States does not want to be seen dealing from weakness. Some officials reported the United States was ready to sell gold earlier this year had it not been for the French elections.

There have been two earlier

Surplus Widens In Month, Says Bundesbank

FRANKFURT, April 6 (AP-DJ)—West Germany posted a preliminary overall balance-of-payments surplus of 2,259 billion Deutsche marks in February, up from 1,772 billion DM in January and 209 billion DM in the year-ago month, the Bundesbank reported today.

The current account—comprising trade, services and transfers—showed a preliminary surplus of 497 million DM in February, compared with a revised deficit of 358 million DM in January, and a surplus of 343 million DM in February 1977.

The Bundesbank noted that its intervention on the foreign exchange market to calm chaotic conditions was heavy during the month, totaling about 2.3 billion DM. It said that conditions were much calmer during March and intervention was significantly lighter. Net foreign assets of the central bank grew by only about 500 million in March, it said.

For the first two months of the year, the payments surplus totals 4,031 billion DM against a deficit of 123 billion DM in the year-earlier period. The current account is in surplus by 139 million DM compared with a surplus of 80 million DM a year ago.

The administration, meanwhile, is proposing a tax reduction effective next Oct. 1 and totaling \$25 billion, a cut that Congress may deepen. But some economists doubt that the cut will stimulate much more consumer spending.

The upshot is that private analysts generally look for some slowing this year in both auto sales and housing starts—prime elements in the recovery to date.

Inflation at Plateau, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, April 6—The underlying rate of inflation "seems hopelessly stuck within the range of 6 to 7 percent," the U.S. Council on Wage and Price Stability said today. Moreover, "even a forecast of 6-to-7 percent inflation is in jeopardy" if national goals for reducing unemployment are combined with the potential for unexpected factors that could increase prices.

Underlining the council's warning, the Labor Department announced that wholesale prices of finished goods rose 0.6 percent last month, or 7.1 percent annually, seasonally adjusted. Although a more moderate rise than the 1.1 percent in the previous month, prices rose 0.6 percent in January, November, and October, and 0.5 percent in December.

The council said in its special report on inflation that "the risks of higher future inflation are far greater than the possibility of deceleration. It has in fact become painfully evident that what has been a deceleration in the rate of inflation has now become a plateau." Although it said "there is little evidence" that the underlying rate of inflation is accelerating at current levels of economic activity "neither is there any evidence that it is decelerating."

The council said the "pattern of repetitive wage and price increases shows no sign of abating. In the absence of specific corrective actions an extension of the current inflation rate into the future seems virtually inevitable."

Up 6.5% Last Year

Before seasonal adjustment, the wholesale price index for finished goods increased 0.4 percent to 189 percent of the 1967 average, up 6.5 percent over the past 12 months.

A moderate rise in food prices helped hold down the March index. The consumer foods portion of the index rose only 0.8 percent compared to a steep 2.9-percent increase in February.

The slowdown was partly caused by an improvement in supplies of some items that had been limited earlier by severe winter weather, the department said. The old wholesale price index, no longer officially used by the

Finished Goods Prices Rise .6%

Labor Department, rose 1 percent last month as it did in February. The intermediate goods index rose 0.8 percent in March, following a 0.9-percent increase the previous month. Crude goods prices rose 1.6 percent compared with 3.2 percent.

The council's report, which comes as President Carter weighs new measures to fight inflation, estimated that trying to hold down inflation through demand restraint, such as slower money supply growth or lower federal spending, will require an annual

loss of about \$100 billion in output and 2.5 million jobs for each percentage-point reduction in the inflation rate.

Assistant Treasury Secretary Daniel Brill said it appears that the underlying rate of inflation has moved up to at least the 6.5-percent range as unemployment has dipped to 6 percent. This is not a viable relationship, he told a Conference Board meeting in San Francisco. "We cannot tolerate the waste of resources—nor the social and economic tensions—implied by a 6 percent level of unemployment. But neither can we succeed with programs to encourage fuller employment if high inflation persists or accelerates," he said.

Prices Hold Modest Gains In Active NYSE Trading

NEW YORK, April (JHT)—New York Stock Exchange prices, battling profit takers and a gloomy inflation appraisal, managed to hold on to modest gains today in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 763.86, up 0.78. The average was over a point lower at mid-day and up nearly three points in early trading.

Advances led declines 809 to 595.

Volume totaled 27.36 million shares, up from 27.26 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market was following through on yesterday's strong advance but was held back by inflation concerns.

President Carter said he would announce new steps to fight inflation next Tuesday.

Analysts also said cash-laden institutions were active buyers for the second consecutive session.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve Board announced the narrow money supply, M-1, rose \$600 million while the broader measure, M-2, rose \$400 million in the latest reporting week.

Kennecott Copper was active and up 1/4 to 27 1/2 and Curtiss-Wright gained 3/4 to 21 1/4. Curtiss-Wright said yesterday if it gains

control of the Kennecott board, it might offer to repurchase half its shares at \$40 each.

Automaton Industries, delayed at the opening, fell one to 17 1/4. The company said the Equal Opportunity Commission has proposed "substantial" monetary penalties against one of its divisions.

General Dynamics fell 1/4 to 45 1/4 and, over the counter, American Telecommunications lost 1 1/4 to 19 1/4. General Dynamics said it plans to buy American Telecommunications for \$21.75 a share in cash or preferred stock.

Retail shares were fractionally higher despite strong sales gains in March. Analysts cited concern the gains might fade in the second half.

American Stock Exchange prices were sharply higher in active trading with the market-value index rising one to 130.85.

In Chicago, grain futures slipped lower, although soybean contracts were about steady on the Board of Trade.

Rains in the Midwest, which analysts said were delaying corn plantings, initially helped corn futures resist selling pressure. But a report that Argentina's corn exports are expected to increase this year eventually depressed most contracts despite large purchases by grain companies.

Growth Slowdown Expected by Midyear

U.S. Seen Heading for a Recession

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP-DJ)—A growing number of economists expect U.S. economic growth to slow sometime around late summer, and some businessmen are even predicting a short-lived recession will take hold near the end of 1978.

Milton Friedman, for example, believes that even though the U.S. economy seems likely to remain strong for some months, what happens after that "depends on what kind of federal policy is followed from here on out. We've had a distinct slowdown in the rate of money-supply growth. If that continues, it portends a recession by late this year or early in 1979."

"If you seek to avoid an early recession by speeding up monetary growth, you're heading into double-digit inflation, and sooner or later you're going to have to do something to stop it. Whatever you do will produce a more severe recession later on."

Analysts believe that the inflation-adjusted gross national product grew at an annual rate of about 2 percent or less in the first quarter, down from the 3.8-percent rise in last year's fourth quarter. And they look for growth to move up to about 5 percent or so in the second and third quarters.

But there is widespread agreement that a slowdown will begin in late summer. And like Mr. Friedman, many analysts think such a decline in business activity can be postponed, but only at the cost of increased inflation.

Many analysts also share Mr. Friedman's concern about monetary policy. Lacy Hunt, senior vice-president of Fidelity Bank, is convinced that the Federal Reserve, under chairman William Miller, will pursue a stimulative policy, permitting a rapid growth of the money supply.

But Alan Meltzer, a Carnegie-Mellon University economist, says, "It's a lot easier to predict the results of Federal Reserve policies than it is to predict what

those policies are going to be." Even after money-supply figures were revised upward last month, they still showed that growth had been slowing since last fall. Since early this year, the narrowly-defined money supply has grown only minimally.

Under the direction of Arthur Burns, the Fed had argued that too-rapid expansion of the money supply would lead to accelerating inflation. Through most of last year, though, money expansion was consistently overshooting the Fed's targets.

Since Mr. Miller took over the Fed, he has been sounding much like Mr. Burns. Late last month, for instance, he warned that continued high inflation rates would force the Fed to tighten monetary policy even more. That leads some economists to worry about a Fed-induced recession.

"A recession is likely," says Citibank economist Peter Crawford, "only if we get a sustained surge of inflation, leading the government to adopt tighter monetary and fiscal policies later on."

Part of the analysts' concern about a new recession is based on economic history. The current recovery this month enters its fourth year, making it the longest peacetime expansion since World War II. Albert Cox Jr., president of Merrill Lynch Economics, who expects either a sharp slowdown or a recession early next year, says that as "a business expansion ages, productivity gains generally slow, and inflationary pressure (and interest-rate pressures) generally rise. Each of these developments has already taken place."

The current level of inflation is also worrisome. After rising at a 4.5-percent annual rate at the end of last year, the consumer price index spurted at a 9.6-percent rate in January and at a 7.2-percent rate in February. Part of this stemmed from the weather's impact on food prices, but some economists say last fall's farm price-support bill is already pushing

up food prices. Analysts point to several other potentially inflationary factors:

- The weakness of the dollar is raising the prices of imports.
- Restrictions on imports of steel, television sets and other products may encourage domestic producers to raise prices.
- The coal settlement, calling for a 39-percent rise in payroll costs over three years, may encourage similarly hefty settlements in other industries.

Higher rates of inflation could tend to slow the economy later this year, even without more restrictive federal monetary and fiscal policies, several analysts say. The University of Michigan's survey research center says consumers now expect price increases to average 7.8 percent over the next 12 months. "The highest expected rate of inflation recorded among consumers since the recession years of 1974-75."

When consumers expect higher inflation rates, they prepare for bigger bills for necessities, so they tend to save more—and to spend less on discretionary purchases, such as automobiles, television sets and appliances. The Conference Board's index of consumer buying plans fell to 120.4 in March, down 14 points from January. The index (1969-70 equals 100) covers plans to buy cars, houses and appliances.

Also worrying some analysts is the relatively high level of consumer debt. The ratio of consumer installment debt to personal income in January was a record of about 13 percent.

The administration, meanwhile, is proposing a tax reduction effective next Oct. 1 and totaling \$25 billion, a cut that Congress may deepen. But some economists doubt that the cut will stimulate much more consumer spending.

The upshot is that private analysts generally look for some slowing this year in both auto sales and housing starts—prime elements in the recovery to date.

design, implementation, installation, operation and maintenance of the system. The company will act as contractor for the British Defense Ministry on the five-year project.

Toshiba Sees Pretax Net Up 20%

Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba) expects a 20-percent gain in profits before taxes and special items in the second-half ended last month. This would put the figure at over 13 billion yen (about \$514 million) compared to 10.8 billion yen in the first half. Sales in the latest period are expected to rise more than 8 percent to 550 billion yen. Orders in the second half, at 587 billion yen, were little changed from the 585 billion of the first half. However, exports fell to about 115 billion yen from 127 billion in the first six months due to the appreciation of the yen.

Ruling Favors General Motors

DETROIT, April 6 (UPI)—General Motors Corp. yesterday won a legal battle with the Internal Revenue Service over a federal grand jury investigation of the world's largest automaker for alleged income tax fraud.

In a 2-to-1 decision, the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati agreed with GM that the IRS improperly assigned one of its own attorneys to direct the grand jury probe in Detroit and ordered the pending investigation halted.



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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

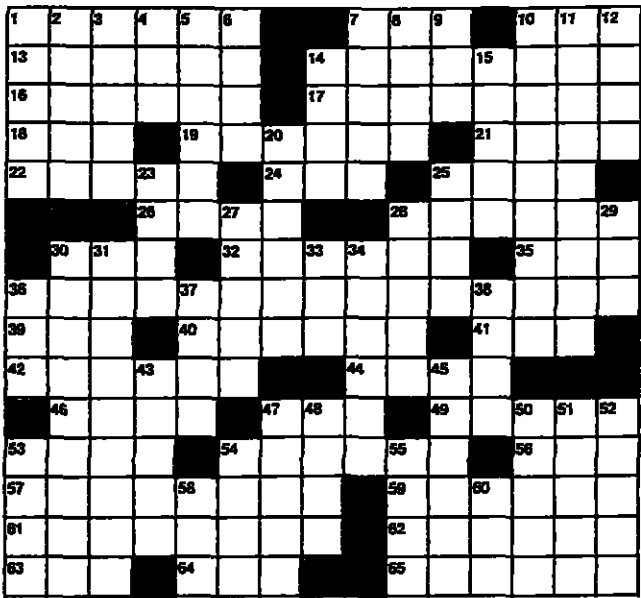
Dresdner to Cut Dividend

Dresdner Bank will ask shareholders to approve a cut in the 1977 dividend to 9 Deutsche marks per share from 10 DM paid in 1976. The bank indicated that net profit for the year fell to about 203 million DM from 218 million DM in 1976. The bank notes that domestic shareholders will receive a total payout of 14.06 DM as a result of corporate tax reforms allowing a tax credit on dividends.

U.K. Wins Saudi Contract

Britain's state-owned Cable & Wireless Co. has won a \$400-million contract to supply a complete telecommunications system for Saudi Arabia's National Guard, which operates mainly as an internal security force and protects Saudi Arabia's oilfields. The firm will be responsible for the

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



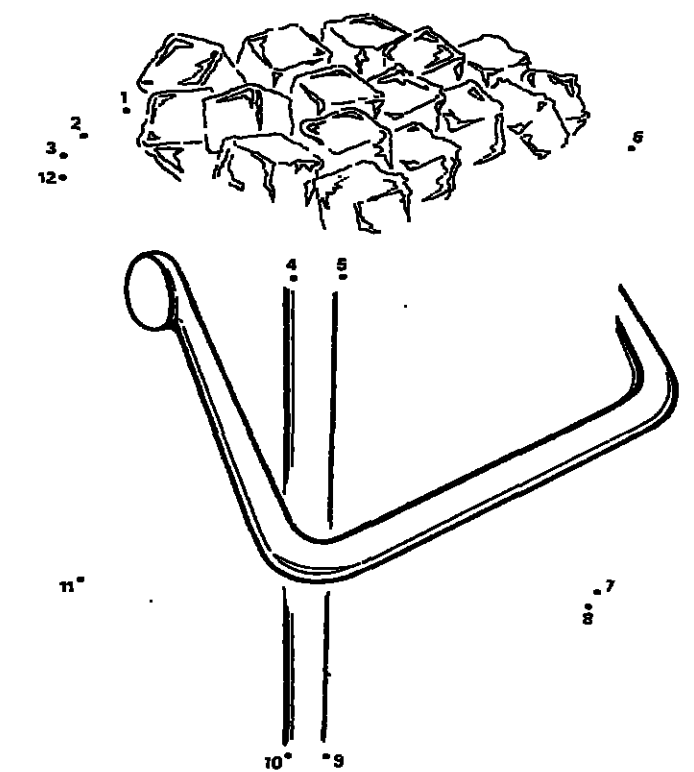
- ACROSS**
- 1 Black Sea port
7 Golf ball position
13 Equip anew, as a machine shop
14 Like some youths
16 Perform, in charades
17 Dime, to a dollar
18 Heel-and- (jogger's stride)
19 Leningrad's Winter
21 Thirst
22 Journalist Pyle, 1900-45
24 Wind dir.
25 "right with the world"
26 Year of Guy Fawkes's Gunpowder Plot
28 Argosies
30 Parseghian
32 Wrangle
35 River to the Rhine
36 Kennan and Harriman
39 Fort near Monterey
40 Trophy part
41 Grant's adversary
42 Roll garnish
44 Dumbo feature
46 Cicero's drink
47 Rainbow or Third: Abbr.
- DOWN**
- 1 Hold forth, à la Douglas
2 Window dressing
3 Yanks' '44 home-run champ
4 Canals
5 —up, as a hot rod
6 Deep-powder ski area
7 Thanksgiving Day pie
8 "Is this a dagger which —"
9 Bone: Comb. form
10 Act of 1941, giving aid to Allies
11 Without a will
12 Old English letters
14 Pun reaction
15 Washington posed for him
- PEANUTS**
- EVERY NOW AND THEN I THINK ABOUT MY UNCLE IN MISSOURI.
- HE WAS A BIG GROCERY STORE AND HE HAD HIGH HOPES.
- HE DIDN'T LAST LONG, THOUGH...
- BAD WOOD.
- B. C.**
- THE DINOSAUR JUST KNOCKED OUT ONE OF HIS TEETH.
- GREAT! HAVE HIM PUT IT UNDER HIS PILLOW FOR THE TOOTH FAIRY.
- DON'T BE SILLY...
- WHAT WOULD A DINOSAUR DO WITH FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS?
- B. C.**
- I'VE DECIDED TO RAISE RABBITS, MR. BUMSTEAD.
- I'M STARTING OUT WITH BEN AND GUS.
- YOU'RE STARTING WITH TWO BOY RABBITS... BEN AND GUS?!
- YEP.
- HE MUST HAVE A LOT OF SPARE TIME!
- B. C.**
- DID YOU WIN A PRIZE AT THE GOLF TOURNAMENT?
- ARE YOU KIDDING? I ALWAYS WIN A PRIZE AT THE GOLF TOURNAMENTS.
- I MEAN BESIDES THE FUNNIEST HAT PRIZE.
- B. C.**
- COMIN' DOWN TO THE LOCAL, ANDY?
- NOT TO THAT DUMP, CHALKIE!
- THAT PUB'S GONE RIGHT OFF. THE BEERS AND THE SERVICE IS LOUSY!
- AN APART FROM THAT THEY'D DROPPED 'IM FROM THE DARTS TEAM.
- B. C.**
- WOULD LIKE A \$5000 HOME IMPROVEMENT LOAN.
- WHAT TYPE?
- I WANT TO SEND MY WIFE ON A SIX-MONTH TRIP.
- THAT'S NOT A HOME IMPROVEMENT.
- YOU HAVEN'T SEEN MY WIFE.
- B. C.**
- CHET WORKS AT THE PLANT WHERE BILLY DOES, DOESN'T HE?
- YES—BUT HE HAS SOME SORT OF A BUSINESS WITH THREE OR FOUR OTHER FELLOWS WHO ALSO WORK THERE.
- DO YOU KNOW THE NATURE OF THE BUSINESS?
- NO! MY SISTER DATES HIM REGULARLY, AND SHE DOESN'T KNOW EITHER!
- BUT YOU DON'T THINK IT'S A LEGITIMATE KIND OF BUSINESS, DO YOU?
- NO—AND THAT'S WHAT WORRIES ME BECAUSE BILLY SAID HE'S BEEN ASKED TO JOIN UP WITH THEM!
- B. C.**
- A FREED VICTIM CHECKS HIS FIRE-POWER.
- THEY'RE A OLD RUNT IN HERE BUT I GOT NO GUNPOWDER OR MUSKET BALLS. NOT SO GOOD!
- HMM, HERE'S A COUPLE O' SHOTGUN SHELLS. THEY DON'T FIT THIS THING BUT MAYBE I CAN WORK SOMETHIN' OUT...
- THAT'S RIGHT, LADY. THE POOR OLD BUZZARD IS CRYING HIS HEART OUT.
- B. C.**
- YOU KNOW WHAT I LIKE BEST ABOUT YOU...?
- HE CALLED HER SUGAR BECAUSE HE THOUGHT SHE WAS THIS.
- Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
- Print answer here: SO " " (Answers tomorrow)
- Yesterday's Jumbles: MINCE AIDED LATEST NEEDLE
Answer: Central feature of ABSOLUTE DICTATORIAL rule—"EDICT"

WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	14	57	clear	MADRID	12	54	overcast
AMSTERDAM	8	46	clear	MIAMI	25	77	clear
ANKARA	11	52	cloudy	MILAN	16	61	rain
ATHENS	17	63	overcast	MONTREAL	9	32	clear
BEIRUT	18	64	overcast	MOSCOW	2	36	cloudy
BERLIN	10	50	overcast	MUNICH	5	41	cloudy
BRISBANE	5	41	clear	NEW YORK	18	64	clear
BUFFALO	10	50	clear	NICE	15	59	cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	48	cloudy	OSLO	5	41	overcast
CASABLANCA	7	45	showers	PARIS	11	52	showers
COPENHAGEN	4	39	cloudy	PRAGUE	3	37	cloudy
COSTA MESA	15	59	cloudy	ROME	13	55	rain
DUBLIN	8	46	clear	SOFIA	11	53	showers
EDINBURGH	8	46	clear	STOCKHOLM	4	39	cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	cloudy	TENNESSEE	18	64	cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	clear	TEL AVIV	21	70	clear
GENEVA	7	45	cloudy	TOKYO	16	61	showers
HELSINKI	2	36	cloudy	VIENNA	7	45	clear
ISTANBUL	12	54	showers	WARSAW	3	37	clear
LAS PALMAS	19	66	cloudy	WASHINGTON	11	52	cloudy
LISBON	16	61	clear	ZURICH	7	45	cloudy
LONDON	10	50	clear				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings in U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Johnnie Walker &



The world's No. 1 Scotch whisky

BOOKS

TOWARD A HISTORY OF NEEDS

By Ivan Illich. Pantheon. 143pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

I DREAMED last night that Ivan Illich had stolen the mind of California's Gov. Jerry Brown — this may be petty theft, not grand larceny — and so the internal combustion engine was abolished in California, and everybody ran around barefoot in a leisure suit, waving a convivial tool, and it was bad. Why was it bad, if a convivial tool is a "technical term...for use-value-oriented engineered artifacts?" It was bad because I don't trust these people.

I am not being frivolous. I am being what Illich would call convivially austere. Like him, I'm in favor of feet and against cars — or "industrially packaged quantity of energy." I am not particularly fond of doctors: "medical practice sponsors sickness by the reinforcement of a morbid society which not only industrially preserves its defects but breeds the therapist's client in a cybernetic way." And I wasn't happy at school, where "the hidden curriculum translates learning from an activity into a commodity for which the school monopolizes the market."

The sage of Cuernavaca (by way of Vienna, New York, Puerto Rico and the Roman Catholic Church) and the author of many subversive books ("Deschooling Society," "Energy and Equity," "Medical Nemesis," etc.) is back with "Toward a History of Needs," a collection of essays and speeches in which he repeats himself. It is a more exciting self than most of us have to repeat. The ex-priest begins by objecting to the Industrial Revolution and goes on to disdain standardization, hierarchy, consumers, plastic, Cuba, meritocracy and the "disabling" professions of medicine, pedagogy, law and politics. (Music, art, literature, science, religion and television are omitted.)

In his opinion, "needs" are invented by managers who advertise satisfactions after having authenticated themselves by acquiring credentials from the appropriate bureaucracy. "Problems" are created by the designated experts who market solutions. It is better, he says, to confide in the ingenuity of a classless, amateur people, which, like a compost heap, makes flowers in spite of itself.

A "world-wide discrimination against the autodidact has vitiated many people's confidence in determining their own goals and needs." Schools that promise equal enlightenment generate unequally degrading meritocracy and lifelong dependence on further tutelage. "Most of the new technology designed for self-help in health, education or home building, is only an alternative model of high-density dependence commodities." "Liberal professions sold the public on the need for their services by promising to watch over the poorer

layman's schooling, ethics, or in-service training." And so on.

We must all agree with some of this. At his best, Illich is up there with Rousseau and Paul Goodman. At his worst, he is down there with Ayn Rand and George Wallace, who share the same opinion of "pointy-headed intellectuals." In between, I suppose, are Norman Mailer and the Beatles: let it be. What would happen if we let it be, if, for instance, the Third World took "as one of its assumptions the continued lack of capital in the Third World?"

Eden, according to Illich: "Food, fuel, fresh air, or living space can no more be equitably distributed than wrenches or jobs unless they are rationed without regard to imputed need, that is, equal maximum amounts to young and old, cripple and president. A society, dedicated to the protection of equally distributed, modern and effective tools for the exercise of productive liberties cannot come into existence unless the commodities and resources on which the exercise of these liberties is based are equally distributed to all."

Swell. But will it happen by accident? Without state or any other craft? Ignoring our need to measure ourselves and our tendency to populate beyond the bounds of scarcity? Reversing the division of labor as some kind of plot against a creamy Gestalt? Suggesting that if we let it all hang out, some of it will bloom and some, convivially, die? Think small.

And look at the subtext, the "hidden curriculum" of Illich. He tells us that "Man's consciously lived fragility, individuality, and clannishness make the experience of pain, of sickness, and of death an integral part of his life." And: "We cannot fully understand contemporary social organization unless we see it in a multifaceted ecocrisis of all forms of evil death." And: "The new suffering...has lost its referential character. It has become meaningless, questionless torture. Only the recovery of the will and ability to suffer can restore health and pain."

I suggest Illich is in the business of souls, not politics. That you can take the priest out of the priesthood, but not the eschatology out of the sermon. Do your own thing, he says, no matter how brutal history seems; God will be convivial.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

U.K. Bans Importing Of Poison Chemical

PONTYPOOL, Wales, April 6 (AP)—British health authorities have banned the importing of a poisonous chemical known as kepone from the United States for disposal here by the Rechem International Co. for safety reasons. The chemical is banned in the United States.

The announcement this week by the government's Health and Safety Executive followed widespread protests in this southern Wales industrial town against importation of the chemical, which was scheduled to be shipped here by Allied Chemical Corp. of Baltimore.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the hand shown, six no-trump was reached after South opened one no-trump and North checked for aces with a Gerber four-club bid before bidding the slam. North could count at least 32 high-card points in the two hands, so the ace inquiry was hardly necessary, although admittedly harmless: South would probably not have opened a sub-minimum one no-trump bid with 15 high-card points and only one ace.

NORTH		EAST	
♠	A K J	♠	Q 8 6
♥	K 8	♥	Q 8 6
♦	K Q 5	♦	Q J 10
♣	—	♣	—
SOUTH		WEST	
♠	—	♠	—
♥	—	♥	—
♦	—	♦	—
♣	—	♣	—

North and South were vulnerable; the bidding:
South: 1NT, 4♣, 6NT, Pass.
North: Pass, 4♥, 6NT, Pass.
West led the diamond seven.

South won in dummy and led a spade to the queen. This lost to the king, but the appearance of the nine from East improved the prospect considerably. Another club came back and South cashed his black suit winners to produce this position:

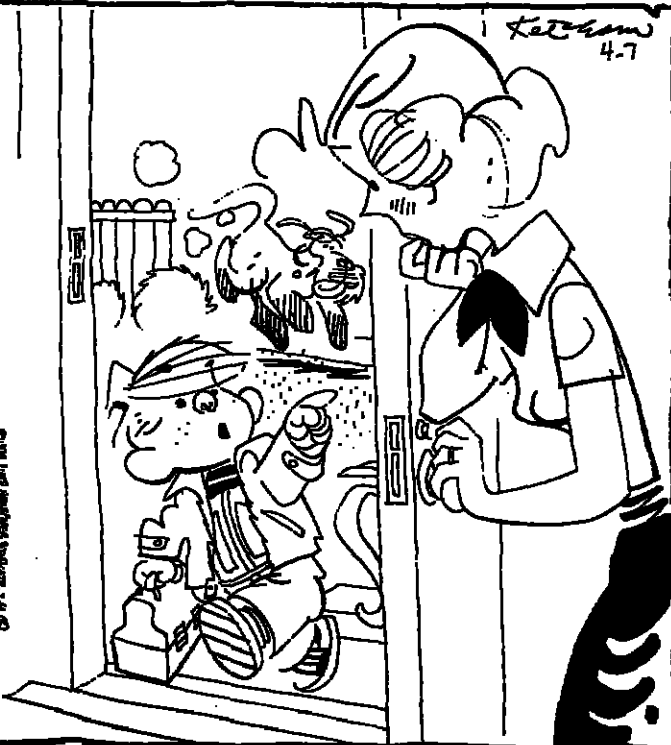
South now cashed the K-A of diamonds, collecting the spade ten from West and thought it over. He knew that West's last three cards were all hearts and that East held two hearts and the winning diamond.

Superficially, this might seem to suggest a heart finesse, and this would have brought home the contract. But in such positions it is the original distribution that is significant, and South had a complete count.

He knew that East had begun with four hearts and West with three, so the odds were 4 to 3 in favor of finding the queen in the East hand. If East had begun with the heart queen and the diamond length, he had been squeezed by the run of the black suit into unguarding his heart queen.

So South paid East the compliment of assuming that he would have unguarded his heart queen without any revealing indications of stress. He played the A-K of hearts and went down in the slam.

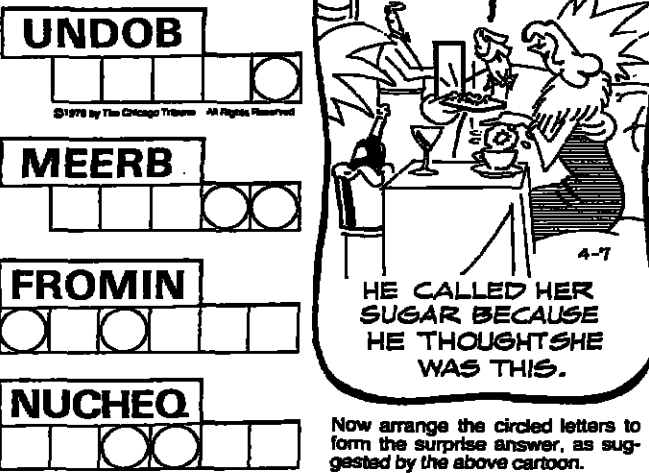
DENNIS THE MENACE



"BOY! IS MY TEACHER EVER MAD AT YOU FOR LETTING ME GROW UP THE WAY I DID!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: SO " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MINCE AIDED LATEST NEEDLE
Answer: Central feature of ABSOLUTE DICTATORIAL rule—"EDICT"

هذا من الفضل

... ..

Observer

Most Wanted

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Here is the latest Wanted list of the most despicable people in the United States today.

ELIZABETH (BETTY) THE BREADBASKET GOOLAR-
IK—Wanted in 13 states on charges of being overweight in a public place, and 10 counts of failure to look like a bone sack when dressed for dancing. Goolarik was last seen in Peru, Ind., washing down chicken tetrazzini, mashed potatoes, gravy, and an ear of corn and a slice of pecan pie with a high-calorie cola drink. Goolarik is easily recognized by a coating of flesh, which she wears attached to her bone structure, and by her inability to swoon when the waiter suggests a chocolate parfait.

ERNEST (MISTER CLEAN) CLOXURY—A three-time loser, Cloxury has been convicted of sexual inhibition, repressing a minor and wearing pajamas in bed. He is wanted by sociologists in California and New York on charges of monogamous heterosexuality and hiding a copy of "Forever Amber" in the laundry hamper during visits from his grandmother.

ALPHONSE (WHEELS) CARAMBA—This insatiable gasoline guzzler strikes without warning, pulling his car into filling stations, aiming a wad of \$20 bills and ordering attendants to "fill her up." He has bought 80 gallons in four cities within the last month. In his wake he has left scores of small economy cars so desperately scarred by contact with the voracious appetite of Caramba's powerful car that they are ashamed to resume normal gasoline consumption.

GERTRUDE (BUTTS) BLITZER—Blitzer has committed barefaced cigarette smoking in restaurants, parlors, lobbies, taxicabs and lounges of six states, as well as several airplanes. She is identifiable by cigarette holes in her skirt and ashes in her coffee.

She carries a lighter and a spare pack and will smoke without warning.

ANDREW UPCHURCH—Known among social enforcers as "Hah-Hah," Upchurch has cut a swath of terror from Milwaukee to Bridgeport by bursting into dining parties and telling ethnic jokes. In Ashabula, while hitchhiking with a prominent Democrat, he got off a Pakistani joke, a Canadian joke and a Swedish joke before being stopped by a state patrol roadblock. By that time it was too late to save the driver, who is still in coma, and Upchurch blasted his way out with three rapid-fire Hindu jokes that left the Ohio State Patrol deeply offended.

B.B. (THE OINKER) BURNS—Sought in 39 states and Canada for ruthless male chauvinism, Burns was last seen in San Francisco opening a door for a woman. Her condition is still critical. Lucinda Burns, his wife, is serving a 10-year sentence in the campaign speeches of Bella Abzug after being convicted of doing the dishwashing.

CASPER HASPELL—The most notorious do-gooder and bleeding heart on the continent, Haspell has committed a vile series of good-deeds that have made his name repugnant to politicians, editorialists and policemen from coast to coast. Convicted of attempting to commit do-goodism in the Congress, he escaped by shocking authorities with a free lunch.

ELVIN (THE JUICE) BROOMSTER—Sometimes called the most revolting beast in America, Broomster is guilty of at least 15,000 recorded acts of materialism, ranging from getting his suit pressed once a month to shunning the Bicentennial Celebration fireworks of 1976 because he couldn't see how it was going to improve his earning power. Broomster was last seen having his house rewired to accommodate 18 new electric appliances. Unmarried, he is said to be looking for an electrician who will wire an accommodating woman so he can be the first man in his neighborhood with an electric wife.

'Visitors to London, particularly families with children, are shocked and ashamed at seeing what has happened to their great capital city.'

London City Fathers at War With Soho

By Jeff Bradley

LONDON (AP)—In "A Tale of Two Cities," Dickens described Soho as a quaint corner of London where country airs circulated "with vigorous freedom." But few of today's patrons visit the seething London district for the invigorating air.

Strip clubs, porno films, massage parlors and sex-and-drugs increasingly fill the narrow streets and alleyways from Charing Cross Road to Piccadilly Circus.

"London is despoiled by these porn merchants and our culture is degraded," charged Mrs. Mary Whitehouse, Britain's most outspoken champion of decency. "Soho has become a cesspool," she said.

Mrs. Whitehouse, a former school mistress and a grandmother of six, claimed that Piccadilly Circus, the hub of the old British Empire since Victorian times, is now a recruiting ground for prostitutes. "Very young girls are getting caught up in brothels in the area and this must be a matter of very great social concern."

War Declared

Officials of the Greater London Council, London's city fathers, have announced a "war on Soho's pornographers."

Their first move has been a crackdown on lurid posters "displaying the goods" outside X-rated movie houses and clubs. Some owners have ended up in court for refusing to cool down the come-ons for films like "Erotic Inferno."

Authorities at Westminster City Council have also launched a cleanup drive, banning vulgar neon signs outside 14 shops and tightening up planning laws. Council member Thelma Sear told a council meeting last week that Soho was "sexual jungle." "Sex has gone too far," she added.

Yet for the 8 million tourists pouring into London every year, Soho remains irresistible. Its lure consists of much more than strip joints and assorted versions of low-life.

Even Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson frequented Turkish baths in the vicinity,



Mrs. Mary Whitehouse

as Conan Doyle recorded in stories such as "The Illustrious Client."

Yard-for-yard, Soho has more restaurants than any other corner of London. You can order anything from *boeuf bourguignon* at the French gourmet restaurant L'Epicerie, to a cheeseburger at McDonald's or a bean salad at an Asian take-away.

Soho has overspilled its original confines between Charing Cross Road, Oxford Street, Shaftesbury Avenue and Wardour Street. It now encompasses spacious Leicester Square and stretches into the razzle-dazzle of Piccadilly Circus.

Lantern-lit Chinatown, cockney street markets, London's biggest cinemas, theaters, discos, patisseries, violin makers and milliners—they are all part of Soho.

Hunting Cry

Soho derives its name from the hunting cry "So Ho" heard in the days when the district was on the rural outskirts of Lon-

don. It was settled by French Huguenots in the 16th century and became a fashionable residential address by the early 1900s. Soho Square near Oxford Street retains the period mood.

But for Britain's anti-pornographers, Soho is synonymous with sin.

Mrs. Whitehouse, who is secretary of the National Viewers and Listeners Association, wants laws strengthened to curb much of the activity now legally permissible in Soho sex emporiums.

"Visitors to London, particularly families with children, are shocked and ashamed at seeing what has happened to their great capital city," she said.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the 18th-century man of letters, once said that a man who is tired of London, is tired of life. But even he might have retired to the serenity of the countryside when confronted by "Doc Johnson's Love Shop" on Greek Street, one of Soho's many sex-appliance shops.

Notices in the doorways of Soho passageways advertise: "Carol, model," or simply, "Kathy, upstairs."

"London is becoming depraved and seedy beyond all imagining," said Bernard Brook-Partridge, a GLC member determined to combat the porn merchants.

His Public Services Committee regularly tours Soho sex dens for a look at what's going on. If they find anything offensive, they bring in the police or, in some cases, threaten to revoke licenses.

Brook-Partridge is particularly concerned about "the overspill of Soho sleaziness" into Trafalgar Square and other adjacent areas. The GLC's latest battle is with the Whitehall Theater, just off Trafalgar Square, where impresario Paul Raymond has refused to tone down displays outside the sex revue, "Deep Throat."

"Whitehall is the grand processional route of our land," said Brook-Partridge. "It leads past Horseguards Parade to Parliament. Glimpses of buttocks are not appropriate."

PEOPLE: A Russian Immigrant Thanks U.S. With Check

A 92-year-old Russian who came to the United States in 1906 sent President Carter a check for \$35,000 last October. It took almost six months for the Carter administration to publicly acknowledge it. "Dear Mr. President," said a handwritten note on scrap paper from the unidentified West Coast resident. "The check of \$35,000 is a gift for the U.S.—long live. With me it is not what the country will do for me, it is what I can do for the country. My age past 92. Come from Russia in 1906." He signed his name and address, both of which were kept secret by the government to preserve the man's privacy. The check has gone to the Treasury's gift section, and the elderly donor has received a thank-you note from Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal.

Columnist Jack Anderson's refusal to reveal news sources has prompted a federal court judge to dismiss Anderson's \$22-million damage suit against top Nixon administration officials for illegal wiretapping. The syndicated columnist charged in a civil damage suit that Richard Nixon and 23 Watergate figures conspired to invade his constitutional rights and to harass him with illegal wiretaps and nearly constant surveillance in the early 1970s. U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell ruled on the case, agreeing with lawyers for Nixon and his top aides that to show Anderson was aware of the alleged conspiracy, "it is highly material and relevant" to identify his sources. Anderson refused in an affidavit to disclose confidential sources.

Vanessa Redgrave's blast at "Zionist hoodlums" in her Academy Award acceptance speech has drawn counterblasts from two Jewish organizations. Actor and singer Theodore Bikel, speaking for the American Jewish Congress, attacked Miss Redgrave as "an active participant in that terrorist campaign" waged against Israel by the Palestine Liberation Organization. "For years the enemies of Israel have sought to draw a false distinction between anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism," said Bikel, chairman of the group's national governing council. The

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith sent the actress a telegram asking whether she supported a statement by the British Trotskyite Revolutionary Workers party. The party praised as "heroic" the PLO attack on a bus in Israel March 11 in which 34 persons were killed, setting off the Israeli retaliatory attack into Lebanon.

Former Columbia Pictures president David Begelman, has pleaded not guilty to charges he stole \$40,000 by forging the names of actor Cliff Robertson and others to studio checks. Begelman, 57, slipped quietly in the back door of the police station to surrender and was taken before a Municipal Court judge on one charge of grand theft and three of forgery. He appeared somber but controlled and walked silently past reporters at the end of the hearing. The charges carry a maximum sentence of 52 years in prison. There was no bail. Begelman has been ordered to appear for arraignment in Los Angeles April 25.

Rep. Frederick Richmond, D-N.Y., will be charged in Washington Superior Court with solicitation for prostitution in connection with an incident last November involving a male undercover C.B. police officer. U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert said Silbert informed the congressman's lawyers of his decision to file the charge. It is a misdemeanor punishable by 90 days in jail, a \$250 fine or both. Richmond issued a statement in which he acknowledged soliciting the officer and said he also had "made solicitations with payment of money to a young man beginning almost a year ago." Richmond, 54, said in his statement that he had been advised he would be eligible for a special treatment program at Superior Court for first offenders in cases like his. In his statement, which began "Dear Neighbor," the two-term congressman appealed for compassion and understanding from his Brooklyn constituents "at this extremely difficult time for myself, my parents, my son, my staff—and for you."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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